

The DAILY WORKER Raises
the Standard for a Workers'
and Farmers' Government

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NEW YORK LABOR ACCLAIMS BIG STRIKE

THE BOSSES SEE SHEVISM IN CHINA



But They Can't See Slugging of Labor at Home.

C. I. CALLS FOR UNITED FRONT TO AID CHINA

Protest British Blockade
of Canton

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, U. S. R., March 25.—The executive committee of the Communist International has issued the following protest upon motion of the English delegation against the British imperialist attacks on the revolutionary Canton government. The statement calls upon the workers of all countries to adopt means for blocking these intrigues.

Aid Canton Government
"The English government has blockaded Canton and addressed a note to the Chinese foreign minister thru its mission in Peking demanding an end of the seamen's strike in Canton and containing threats to the Canton government. The strike has lasted for eight months. The tenacity of the strikers is due to their revolutionary will and to the fact that they have the support and the deepest sympathy of the democratic population of the whole of China. The Canton which is based upon the Kuomintang and upon the masses of the people in the province of Kwangtung and upon the revolutionary movement in the whole of China, can not and must not suppress the workers' movement at the request of the English imperialists.

Conservatives Hesitant.
Already in the summer at the beginning of the strike the English governor in Hongkong demanded military intervention against Canton in order to crush the strike, but not even the English conservative government could decide upon such a step, for it knew that the strike in Canton was a part of the national revolutionary movement and that any armed intervention would arouse an unparalleled indignation among the masses of the people of China. Now however, the English government believes that the proper moment has come to strangle the revolutionary government of South China. The reactionary movement of Chiang Kai-shek in Manchuria supported by the Japanese, and the new actions of the reactionary general Wu Pei-fu give them this belief.

British Government Lies.
In order to deceive public opinion in its own country and the working classes in other countries, the English government declares that the cause of the blockade is the seizure of English goods by the strikers and the breaking of agreements by the Canton government made between the English and the Chinese.

The lies of the English imperialists should mislead no one. It is not possible today to overcome the revolutionary Canton government with the agreement which a defeated China was compelled to make with the imperialists after the shameful opium war and after the bloody deeds of the imperialists against the Chinese people in 1901. With such methods the Canton government cannot be forced to suppress the working class movement.

Workers Must Protest.
The revolutionary workers of the world, in particular the workers of (Continued on page 2)

Who Is Behind the Passaic Strike?

By JAY LOVESTONE.
UNFORTUNATELY for the American working class in particular, and the international working class in general, the Communist movement in the United States is still weak. Communism is still unpopular among the great mass of American proletarians. Worse than that, our class is still on the whole so backward politically that the employing class, the exploiting clique, is able to paint, in the eyes of millions of workers, Communism, the most constructive force in the whole American labor movement today, as a sort of bugaboo, as a sort of a devastating plague. This is a very painful situation for the working class of this country.

Particularly when great numbers of workers are involved in a struggle against the capitalists do the bourgeoisie and their well-paid agents try to raise all sorts of smoke screens and red scares to hide the real issues of the raging class conflicts.

Communism and the Strike.
Senator Edge of New Jersey, who is serving the same interests as Colonel Johnson, hired outright by the textile barons, is yelling Communism in order to give the impression that the Passaic strikers count among the demands for which they are fighting, the setting up of a proletarian dictatorship of Soviets in Passaic. The fact of the matter is that these workers are fighting for the most elementary, the most basic social and economic rights necessary for them to live in a manner approaching even half decency, let alone their achievement of the much-vaunted American

standard of living.
WHAT do we find? We find that Rabbi Wise, who on more than one occasion during the last national convention of the democratic party invoked the help of his own mighty Lord to bring light to the groping delegates, is condemning the attitude of the textile barons in this strike. We find that Frank P. Walsh, one of the best known democrats of this country, chairman of the war labor board, and the most outstanding figure in the movement to make Al Smith president of the United States, has declared and shown his readiness to present the demands of the textile strikers and defend their interests before congress. We find that Senator LaFollette, who has shown increasing signs of making peace with the standard republican machine dominated by Mellon, is the one to introduce a resolution in the United States senate for an investigation of the textile strike. Senator Borah, who is a member in good standing of the party of Coolidge and Kellogg, is lending a sympathetic ear to the demands of the sixteen thousand striking textile workers for the establishment of decent conditions of life and employment. Why, even the Honorable Victor Berger—the gentleman from Wisconsin—has introduced a resolution for an investigation of the textile strike situation. Than Victor Berger there is no more "audacious" and embittered enemy of the Communist movement here, there, and everywhere!

No one will believe that the American capitalists are color-blind. One might as well be asked to believe (Continued on page 2)

10,000 WORKERS RAP PASSAIC POLICE TERROR

N. Y. Workers Cheer
Textile Strikers

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, March 25.—Ten thousand New York workers showed their enthusiastic solidarity with the Passaic strikers last night at two jammed meetings at the New Star Casino and the Central Opera House. The textile strikers and Albert Weisbord and the Workers (Communist) Party were cheered to the echo at both of these meetings. The collection which was taken at both halls to aid the striking Passaic textile workers amounted to \$1,875. This will be forwarded to the Passaic strikers general relief committee.

These meetings were called by the American Civil Liberties Union in cooperation with the Workers (Communist) Party and a number of other organizations.

Strikers Enter Hall Amid Cheers.
In the middle of both meetings a large delegation of the men and women textile strikers wearing gas masks and steel helmets entered the halls amid wild cheering. They mounted the stage and sang various strike songs. The capitalist press cameramen who were beaten up in the Passaic strike by the police were present and took a number of scenes of the strikers on the stage.

Need Trade Union Unity.
Before the opening of Weisbord's speech the audience sang the International. Weisbord in his speech described the strike situation and called on the trade union movement for support pointing out the necessity of trade union unity.

He declared that he had received a cable from Lebedeff, secretary of the Russian Textile Workers Union of Moscow, expressing indignation at the brutality of the Passaic police in this strike.

William Weinstein, secretary New York district of the Workers (Communist) Party, while speaking at the New Star Casino called for working class political action thru a labor party amid wild applause. Other speakers at the New Star Casino meeting were Abraham Shipiloff, Robert W. Dunn, Jack Stachel and Morris Novick of the young people's socialist league.

United Front Meeting.
Elizabeth Curley Flynn appealed at both meetings for funds. The speakers at the Central Opera House were Benjamin Gitlow of the Workers (Communist) Party, Forrest Bailey of the American Civil Liberties Union, Norman Thomas of the League for Industrial Democracy, Albert Weisbord, the leader of the Passaic textile workers' strike and Carl Brodsky.

In addition to the enthusiastic crowd of both of these meetings, these meetings are important because of the united front between the liberals, Communists and some of the socialists.

The Furriers Union donated \$1,000 in addition to the collection taken at the two hall meetings.

WOMEN SCIENTISTS AT LENINGRAD DISCOVER SHORT ELECTRIC WAVES

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LENINGRAD, March 25.—Professor Boris Weinberg of Leningrad University has announced the discovery of electro-magnetic waves only 1/100th of a millimeter (less than a fifth of an inch) long by two women scientists attached to the institution. It is believed the discovery will revolutionize radio telephony, telegraphy and photography.

The investigators were Maria Levtitskaya and Glagolitsa Arcadieva.

1,700 Miners Walk Out in W. Va. Strike Call

By GEORGE PAPCUN.
WHEELING, W. Va., March 25.—A strike call affecting 1,700 miners employed at the three mines of the Elm Grove Coal company here was issued early tonight by John Cinque, vice-president of the Eastern Ohio sub-district of the United Mine Workers of America, which embraces the northern West Virginia panhandle territory.

The strike affects three mines at Triadelphia and Elm Grove. The strike call was issued after the miners refused to accept monthly pay and after the company broke the Jacksonville agreement. At a mass meeting on Sunday the miners went on record for a strike.

NESBIT RUNS FOR STATE OFFICE TO SHIELD LEN SMALL

Farrington to Speak for
Faker in Belleville

(Special to The Daily Worker)
BELLEVILLE, Ill., March 25.—An insight into the "reward your friends and punish your enemies" policy of the Illinois labor movement can be had with the candidacy of Walter Nesbit, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois district of the United Mine Workers of America, for the state senatorship here.

Frank Farrington, president of the district miners' union, and Angus Kerr, chief counsel, are coming here to speak Sunday for the candidacy of Nesbit and of Al Towers, business agent of the Belleville Trades and Labor Assembly, for state assembly.

Against Nesbit is running State Senator Duval, the incumbent, who has voted for all of the so-called "labor bills" which were endorsed by the State Federation of Labor. With such a record, despite the fact that he is a member of one of the capitalist parties, it would seem that he would be endorsed by the official labor movement. Instead of that Nesbit is being run against him.

It is said here that the reason for this piece of "friend-rewarding and enemy-punishing" is that Duval is against the peculating governor, Len Small, and will probably vote for his impeachment. Small was endorsed by the bureaucracy's machine and his impeachment is the last thing they want, since it will help to expose the rottenness of the A. F. of L. political policy.

In order to prevent Duval from voting against Small, Nesbit is being run.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop

NEW HERESY TRIAL ON Checker Playing Is a New In- strument of Satan

PALMYRA, Ind., March 25.—The trial of W. Clyde Martin by three judges of the Church of Christ for "recreational heresy," postponed a month ago because of the publicity given it and the influx of reporters and photographers into this little wayside village, will begin here Friday. Charges against Martin by the local theological morons are based on his operation of a community hall where he permits such Satanic joys as roller skating, checker playing and the staging of plays.

Hold Sunday School Teacher Upon Charge of Assaulting Girl

PETERSBURG, Ill., March 25.—Russell F. Judman, science teacher and athletic coach at the high school here, has been bound over for action of the grand jury on a charge of criminal assault preferred by Mildred Arnold, 16-year old high school girl. Judman, married and superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school, is free on \$3,000 bond. His resignation has been asked by the school board.

OVER 12,500,000 GERMANS DEMAND THAT THE REICHTAG CONFISCATE VAST ESTATES OF THE ROYALTY

BERLIN, March 25.—Over 12,500,000 signed the petitions in Germany demanding that the Reichstag confiscate the vast estates and holdings of the kaiser, princes and other members of royalty and use the proceeds realized from the sale of these estates towards the support of the widows and orphans of victims of the imperialist world war. This figure is given as the official estimate of the vote conducted in Germany.

There are 8,500,000 more names affixed to the petitions than are necessary to force the Reichstag to act on the confiscation of the vast holdings of the former rulers of Germany.

Left Wing Appeal to A. C. W. A.

PROPOSE FIGHT TO WIN UNION FROM REACTION

Hillman Bureaucracy Is
Flayed by Militants

The seventh annual convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, which opens in Montreal on May 10th, will mark the culmination of a period of struggle in that union between the left wing and the reactionary Hillman administration which has posed as progressive at times when it was necessary to delude the membership into support of the machine. The statement of the national committee of the needle trades section of the Trade Union Educational League which follows is a declaration of the facts of the situation which exists and a proposal of the program which the left wing and progressive unionists offer for the consideration and action of the membership.

A Convention Message to All Members of the Hillman- Ruled A. C. W. of A.

THE seventh convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America will open on May 10; in Montreal, Canada. The election of delegates is now going on in all the locals. The bad economic conditions prevailing in the industry and the deplorable situation in the union demands the election of fearless delegates who in the face of the unscrupulous high handed methods of the Hillman bureaucracy are prepared to put up a fight for a program that is progressive in character and offers a solution to the many difficulties now confronting the organization.

The Hillman bureaucracy will utilize the convention to put the stamp of approval by the convention upon their policies for the future. It is therefore necessary for the members of the Amalgamated to know what were the outstanding achievements of the Amalgamated in the past two years and to clearly understand the nature of the policies pursued by the administration. In the face of an unprecedented prosperity in the clothing industry, at a time when more clothing was produced than ever before, the economic conditions of the workers instead of being improved have been steadily becoming worse (Continued on page 2)

WORKERS OF BELGIUM FORM DEFENSE CORPS TO WAR ON FASCISTI

(Special to The Daily Worker)
BRUSSELS, March 25.—The Belgian labor party is meeting the fascist threat by organizing a defense corps of its own. This will consist at the beginning of 25,000 workers and 9,000 auxiliaries. The leaders of this force will be workers who received their training in the world war.

Postpone Meeting of Boston Agents of Daily Worker

BOSTON, Mass., March 25.—Owing to the fact that Comrade Katterfeld, New York representative of The DAILY WORKER, has not yet completed the full plans for the big DAILY WORKER outing, the meeting arranged for Sunday, March 28, at 36 Causeway St., Boston has been temporarily postponed. Announcement will be made at an early date when Katterfeld will come to Boston with full plans and material for the big event which is being planned.

Poor Farmers and Agricultural Workers of Blythe Hear Owens

BLTYHE, Cal., March 25.—A mass meeting of poor farmers and agricultural laborers will be held in Blythe, Calif., on Sunday afternoon, April 4, at 2 o'clock. John H. Owens, an agricultural worker of Ripley, Calif., will address this meeting.

MEXICAN AMBASSADOR ANSWERS THE ANTI-SOVIET LIES OF EX-ATTACHE

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, U. S. R., March 25.—(Tass)—Basilio Vadillo, Mexican ambassador to the Soviet Union, in a declaration addressed to the commissariat of foreign affairs, has emphatically repudiated the remarks recently attributed to Eulalio Martinez, former labor attaché of the Mexican embassy here, in which the latter alleged he had been hindered in the fulfillment of his official duties. Ambassador Vadillo states that the Mexican mission to the Soviet Union enjoys all the usual privileges and immunity accorded to the representatives of friendly countries. Signor Vadillo has forwarded similar assurances to the Mexican government.

In an address at the recent convention of the Mexican Confederation of Labor in Mexico City, Martinez was reported as having declared that his activities in Moscow had been obstructed by the Soviet government. As the result of incidents growing out of these remarks, the Mexican secretary for foreign affairs, Saenz, called upon the ambassador of the Soviet Union, Pestkovsky, and assured him that nothing had occurred to affect the friendly relations between Mexico and the U. S. S. R.

SENATE OPENS DISCUSSION OF ITALIAN DEBT

Democrats Aid Insur-
gent Opposition

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Mar. 25.—With the whole field of America's foreign relations facing "pitiless publicity," the senate today began formal consideration of the \$2,000,000,000 Italian war debt settlement.

Administration leaders predicted an early and favorable decision. The measure's foes replied that the settlement and the administration's whole international program would be "thoroughly aired" before a final vote is taken.

Democrats Opposed.
The debt debate, which Senator Smoot, republican of Utah, opened this afternoon, probably will be as virulent and protracted as the world court fight. Whereas in that test of President Coolidge's international program, he was supported by the democratic party in the senate, the administration will receive no such help in the debt fight. On the contrary a majority of the democrats may line themselves up with the belligerent irreconcilable group to oppose ratification of the pact.

The democrats at least will father an attempt to recommit the settlement to the senate finance committee with instructions to "gather more information" about Italy's capacity to pay. (Continued on page 2)

LAUNDRY STRIKE CONTINUES WITH PICKETING WORK

Arrest of 27 Fails to
Scare Workers

Officials of the International Laundry Workers' Union of Chicago, the organization which is conducting a strike against three of the big labor-hating laundries of the city, announced today that they would continue the fight and maintain their picket lines despite the arrests made a little while ago of 27 of the strikers who were out on the line.

Altho they were released in court they were warned that if they were caught picketing again they would be arrested once more and not be released so easily.

The strike was called ten days ago against the Great Western, the King's Model, and the Quick Service laundries, all of which had been discriminating against union members who (Continued on page 2)

STRUGGLE FOR PEKING WAITS ON CONFERENCE

Peace or War Depends Upon Decision

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PEKING, March 25.—Whether the threatened battle for possession of the capital will take place is not yet certain. Chang Tso Lin and Wu Pei Fu are conferring to decide whether to attempt to take the city by assault or to conclude peace as victors.

Leaders of the Kuomintang have announced their intention to defend Peking and hold it until what they consider satisfactory terms are obtained. The sudden resignation of Chang Chih Kiang, commander-in-chief, has complicated the situation. His resignation has not been accepted.

The diplomatic corps has formally demanded protection for foreign citizens, who until now have not been threatened.

Reactionary Chinese Fear.

The reactionary wealthy Chinese are taking refuge with the foreign legations, expecting in the event of a battle for possession of the city that the enraged masses will seek to kill them for their treason and suspected complicity with the imperialists. President Tuan Chi Ju's residence is fortified by high barricades of sand bags. The students have termed him a national traitor and a hireling of the imperialists.

Rumor Canton Overthrow.

LONDON, March 25.—Dispatches from China allege that a coup d'etat has occurred in Canton by the nationalist government has been overthrown. It is reported that a number of the most radical Chinese and their foreign sympathizers were killed and many others imprisoned. The report has not been confirmed from any official sources and should not be accepted until confirmed.

Nation-wide Student Strike.

SHANGHAI, March 25.—Chinese students in a dozen of the largest schools and colleges of the city have gone on strike in protest against the massacre of their comrades at Peking by the president's bodyguard. They have elected a committee to organize a nation-wide strike. Telegrams have been dispatched to every educational center urging a suspension of studies. Leaflets are being distributed all over the city. Tuan Chi Ju, the provisional president and a tool of Japan, and England and Japan are particularly condemned.

French and Japs Hide Soldiers.

TIENSIN, March 25.—Further details of the taking of this city by the allied Wu Pei Fu and Chang Tso Lin forces reveal the complicity of the French and the Japanese in the civil war which has been raging through the country.

Just as the last of the Kuomintang army was evacuating the city, hundreds of armed men wearing a band around their arms to show they were adherents of General Li Ching-Ling, the former civil governor of Chihli province, and associated with the anti-nationalist forces, rushed from the Japanese and French settlements and into the native city on automobiles. They killed a number of innocent Chinese by recklessly firing at everyone in sight.

Ousted Last December.

Li Ching-Ling was ousted from Tientsin last December by Marshal Feng, nationalist commander. Together with the governor of Shantung province, General Chang Tsung-chang, he made extensive preparations to win back control. Chang Tso Lin furnished him with large amounts of munitions, the nationalists being unable to block the traffic because of the lack of a navy.

I. W. A. POSTERS TO BE EXHIBITED HERE SUNDAY

An exhibition of literature and posters published in many different countries by the branches of the International Workers' Aid, will be held Sunday, March 28, at 2:30 p. m., at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division street.

The exhibition will be one of the features of the Paris Commune celebration.

There will be speakers in English, Russian and Polish, and a good concert program with Russian revolutionary and prison songs will be given. A spectacle, "The Last Day of the Commune," will be presented in the Polish language.

The commemoration is arranged by the Russian and Polish branches of the International Labor Defense.

Tickets in advance 25 cents, at the door 50 cents. Tickets are for sale at the Workers' House, the Russian Co-operative restaurants and The DAILY WORKER office.

Who Is Behind the Passaic Strike?

(Continued from Page 1)
that Wall Street is dollar blind. Our exploiters and their intellectual defenders know very well that the Wises and Walshes, the LaFollettes and the Borahs, some of the gentlemen of the New York press and others of the same political stripe are anything and everything but Reds, Communists, Bolsheviks. They are plain conservatives who realize the dangers that a situation like the one which has developed in Passaic breeds for the sanctity and security of the present system and the foundations of the institutions of private property.

What Do the Communists Want? WHAT interests have the Communists in the Passaic strike? We have no other interests than those of the workers. But we must confess that the behavior of such gentlemen as Mr. Kernan, Senator Edge, the multi-millionaire secretary of labor, Mr. Davis, Colonel Johnson, the rulers of the barony of Passaic and its environs, is such as to afford a cylinder proof of the correctness of the underlying Communist contention that the government is a strikebreaker. We have long ago said that the capitalist state—inclusive of the church, as an institution, the press, as an institution (of course, to the extent that there are exceptions here and there, these exceptions only prove the truth of the general contention), the police, the government officials, are all part and parcel of a gigantic strikebreaking machine.

Are the Communists active in this strike?

Yes! It is our business to be active in all struggles of the workers because we have no interests other than those of the workers. It is our duty, as the advanced section of the working class in America, not only to be active but also to inspire and lead workers to struggle against wage slavery, in all its deplorable, deplorable and degrading manifestations.

Why There Is a Strike.

THE Passaic strike is not a strike for Communism. The Passaic strike is a strike for the most elementary rights which were supposed to have been won decades ago by the American workers. Passaic is simply the scene of capitalist Americanism run amok. The American workers are not yet ready, are not sufficiently developed politically to strike for direct, broad, class demands. The Communists are ready. The Communists are Leninists. The Communists are revolutionists to the core. As such the Communists know that every time the workers strike for the smallest everyday demands that every time the proletariat fights against its exploiter for even the pettiest advantage and most insignificant rights, these workers are getting a value lesson in the class struggle. We know that the problem is to set the American workers into mo-

tion, to develop a fighting class spirit amongst them. Every step forward in this direction, objectively develops a next step forward to a broadening, towards a deepening of the demands and the struggle of our workers. The strike is a university for the proletariat. The strike is a dress rehearsal for the bigger fights, for the sharper combats that the American workers will yet have to fight in order to achieve proletarian democracy in the United States.

Colonel Johnson, Senator Edge, His Excellency Mgr. Kernan, are much more responsible for the textile workers' strike than the Communists are. Unfortunately, the American Communists do not yet have enough influence to call out and have scores of thousands of workers strike at their request. Nor are the Communists abstractionists, hair-splitting visionaries, who talk strike or act strike when there is no objective, no real basis and demand and response to it among the broad masses.

We Communists have not created the strike. But we have likewise not been asleep and have pointed out the lessons of this strike to the thousands of workers. We have done more than that. Communists don't believe in sitting on a sort of proletarian Mount Olympus and handing down a sacred wisdom and undefined advice to the great masses of the workers. Communists are an integral part of the working class. We don't believe merely in pointing out. We believe in carrying on and carrying out. We propose to do all in our power to help the workers win their demands. Having no interests other than the interests of the workers, the Passaic strike is the affair of the Communists as well as every other worker who believes in fighting against the textile barons and their agents infesting the White House, the senate, the house of representatives, the gubernatorial office of the state of New Jersey, the state legislature, the municipality of Passaic and the St. Nicholas Roman Catholic church of Passaic (this is Mgr. Kernan's own little House of the Lord).

THE Passaic strike is a revolt against American capitalism which crushes and degrades millions of the proletariat engaged in the unorganized basic industries of the United States. The Passaic strike comes at a time when American imperialism is waxing fabulously rich thru their domination of the world capital and commodity market. It is the task of the Communists, as of all workers who have the interests of the working class at heart, to leave no blow unstruck, to leave no stone unturned, to leave no duty unfulfilled in order to turn the Passaic strike into a great victory for the thousands of workers who are struggling for the very right to exist, who are fighting against vicious persecution and ruthless exploitation.

Left Wing Appeals to A. C. W. of A.

(Continued from page 1).

and worse. Even in the markets that are supposed to be well organized, wage reductions have taken place. The union in all markets has supported a policy of making individual readjustments with the manufacturers at the expense of the workers. In all markets the union has agreed to speeding up, piece work, standards of production, etc., with the result that the manufacturers with less workers now produce more garments than they did heretofore. It is no wonder that in such large and important markets as New York and Chicago, reductions in working hours continually take place.

No Organizational Successes.

The union has failed in the last two years to conduct a successful organization campaign. An outstanding example of the incapability of the administration in this respect is the failure of the Philadelphia campaign. The administration is not concerned with organizing the industry.

In organized centers the union has failed to maintain the organizational strength. This is especially true of New York. Here thousands of workers have been lost to the organization. Scab shops and sweat shops abound everywhere. The union is unconcerned about their existence, as it is unconcerned about the thousands of union men, who, as a result, are unemployed.

In the organization proper an expensive bureaucratic machine is maintained. This machine is maintained in many places against the expressed wishes of the rank and file. In order to maintain this bureaucratic machine high dues are enforced upon the membership, and exorbitant assessments levied. This bureaucratic machine is made up of elements that are corrupt, incapable, and reactionary. Any opposition that is expressed against the bureaucratic machine is crushed with brutality and the democratic provisions of the organization's constitution completely ignored.

A Reign of Terror.

In many places elections are fraudulently conducted and the way of the members violated. Locals are reorganized and the rightfully elected officers either suspended or expelled. Local meetings are not held and when held they are placed under the tutelage of gangsters who terrorize and prevent the membership from expressing themselves. Every progressive mili-

tant worker is hounded and terrorized. Workers are thrown out of their jobs because they disagree with the policies of the administration. Old standing loyal members of the organization have been expelled and driven out of the union because they advocate the adoption of progressive measures and oppose the policies and practices of the Hillman bureaucracy. This has resulted in demoralizing the union, creating acute dissatisfaction among the membership and threatening the very existence of the organization.

THE failures of the administration in the past two years are the result of the conscious policy of class collaboration pursued by the Hillman administration. Not a single general strike affecting a single market has taken place. In Chicago where the Amalgamated is strongest, wage cuts have been agreed to without a struggle on the part of the union. The policy of class collaboration has only resulted in worse economic conditions for the workers, and chaos, demoralization and anarchy in the organization. The infamous Nash agreement is the logical outcome of this policy. What is the Nash agreement? It is the B. & O. plan for the needle trades. It is an agreement for 3 years duration. During the 3 years it provides for arbitration. An arbitrator is appointed with absolute power to settle every dispute. It does not provide for a union shop because it gives the manufacturer the right to hire either union or non-union labor. It does not guarantee against discharge. The manufacturer has the absolute right to discharge. It has not provided for a living wage scale, but agreed upon the starvation wages prevailing in the Nash establishments. This agreement has been hailed by the Hillman administration as an outstanding achievement. It is the most vicious class collaboration agreement in the needle industry. It is a menace to every worker in the clothing industry. Unless the Nash agreement is repudiated it will become a pattern for agreements in all other markets and will be the instrument for undermining the standards of the workers elsewhere, where at least a semblance of union conditions are still being maintained. If the Amalgamated is to be saved from the same fate as the United Garment Workers Union, then the Nash agreement, together with the

EUROPE MUST PAY IN FULL, DECLARES U. S.

British Criticisms Not to Change Policy

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—Criticisms of the American debt policy by Winston Churchill, British chancellor of the exchequer, will not alter "this government's program of collecting from its foreign debtors on the basis of their capacity to pay, treasury officials declared today.

British Want Pension.

LONDON, March 25.—Reopening of the discussion of the British debt question with the United States was seen in well informed quarters today as a probable outgrowth of chancellor of exchequer Winston Churchill's speech on the inter-allied debts before the house of commons yesterday.

Churchill said that during the next three generations Britain would pay the United States "a half million dollars a day, constituting the 'most stupendous financial transaction known.' The picture was darkened by mention of the unwillingness of France and other debtors of Great Britain to meet their obligations with alacrity.

Germany Paying Their Debts.

The chancellor declared that already thru the debt settlements so far negotiated the United States was obtaining from its European debtors as much as the reparations Germany was paying under the Dawes plan. In the future when the German payments will be vastly increased, he stated the United States would still be obtaining 60 per cent of the total.

Attack Deliberately Planned.

Winston Churchill's attack upon the American policy of debt collection was deliberately planned for the purpose of calling to the attention of the American public the harm resulting to Europe from the American debt policy, it was explained here officially today.

The chancellor of the exchequer has no hopes that the attitude of the American government towards debts will be changed, it was stated, but he is anxious that the American people shall know his views regarding the effects of the American refusal to cancel debts.

Delay Impenetrable Trial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—Presentation to the House of the articles of impeachment against Federal Judge George W. English, of East St. Louis, Ill., was postponed until tomorrow. Typographical errors found in the report made it necessary to send the articles back to the printer.

policy that makes such an agreement possible will have to be repudiated.

The New York Problem.

It is certain that one of the big problems before the convention will be the New York problem. It concerns the whole Amalgamated and the entire needle trades. In order to fight the membership to increase dues, establish piece work, to maintain an inefficient corrupt officialdom against whom the membership was revolting, the Hillman administration forcibly with the use of gangsters and police foisted upon the New York organization a dictator, a Mussolini, in the form of A. Beckerman. A reign of violence and terrorism against the membership unprecedented in the annals of the labor movement has been initiated by Beckerman. Instead of improving the conditions in the industry, instead of organizing the industry, members were driven out of their jobs, fined heavily and expelled from the organization. Dues have been increased in spite of the fact that the overwhelming majority of the locals have voted down an increase.

Now when Beckerman should be concerned about problems concerning the New York organization, he is using that organization in an effort to break the general strike of the Furriers Union.

This act of the administration in foisting Beckerman upon the New York organization typifies the whole character of the Hillman bureaucracy. The progressive workers must do everything in their power to develop a strong movement for the removal of Beckerman for his disruptive tactics, against the Amalgamated membership and the furriers' general strike.

These are some of the main issues facing the delegates who will attend the seventh convention. The seventh convention will mark a fight between the progressive militant forces and the Hillman administration, that has been forced to discard its mask of fake progressivism.

Hillman Will Fight Progress.

THE Hillman administration will, at the seventh convention, defend its record, it will do everything to get the approval for its policy of class collaboration and particularly for the infamous golden rule Nash agreement. The Hillman administration with its Beckerman and bureaucratic staff will openly fight every progressive measure that is introduced.

The Hillman administration will demand support for a continued drive to expel and exterminate the progressive

Antics of Yellow Press In Murder Mystery Help Reveal Its Vile Nature

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

EVERY edition of a capitalist newspaper reveals the blatancy, the malicious misrepresentation, the deliberate falsification indulged in in handling news of the day's events. The transcontinental trip of District Attorney Asa Keyes, of Los Angeles, Calif., to New York and back again, ostensibly in search of new facts to solve the mystery of the murder of William Desmond Taylor, Hollywood film director, several years ago, offered the saffron press an excellent opportunity to display its questionable wares to good advantage.

This instance is cited because the daily press can have no motive for brazen publication of a veritable ink flood of admittedly baseless rumors and counter-rumors, except the craving for the sensational; the desire to decorate some new edition with a startling headline.

Days and days of rumors finally reached their culmination in the publication of the startling story that someone had stolen all the papers in the case from the room of the prosecuting attorney in the LaSalle Hotel in Chicago. Keyes' assistant, Harold L. Davis, was interviewed at great length as to the extent of this disaster. But the next morning the same Davis is quoted as calmly declaring that no evidence had disappeared, and in the words of the Chicago Tribune, that "he had not been inconvenienced in any way by thieves." Here is the explanation:

"The report was based on a hint that agents of a newspaper had taken the brief case, made photographic copies of the contents, and then returned it, thus quieting the hue and cry."

Again in the words of the Tribune, "All this, however, Mr. Davis also denied." One newspaper reporter hints to another that he is going to steal "the papers" in real dime novel style, and inside an hour every daily is rushing extras on the streets, "Murder Mystery Records Stolen!" or something to that effect.

But that isn't all. Almost on the same day the three women in the case, including Mary Miles Minter, her mother Mrs. Shelby, and Mabel Normand, another "movie star," have been in both Los Angeles and New York City and all the way in between. The prosecutor is reported as rushing to New York to interview Mabel Normand, only to find upon his arrival that she is rushing back to Los Angeles to elude him. It is all very thrilling. Then there flashes on the scene a special extra heralding the news that "Mabel Normand Collapses!" Then comes the prosecutor's own statement that: "In all fairness to her (Mabel Normand), I must say that she has long since been exonerated of any connection with the matter (the murder of Taylor)."

In the next act, however, the reporters are carefully pursuing Prosecutor Keyes, trekking his way to the "north side" to visit State's Attorney Crowe at the criminal court building. Detailed stories are published of an alleged extended interview between Crowe and Keyes, carefully planning numerous arrests. It is stated that the actual murderers of Taylor would be soon under lock and key. Then later this is all spoiled by the statement of the prosecutor that the murder mystery had never been discussed at all with Crowe, that it was merely a personal visit and friendly conversation, mostly about Chicago swag and California oranges.

There was no end of this kind of stuff. At this writing it continues in full blast. It is typical of the kind of endless tommy-rot that is poured daily into the columns of the subsidized press under the mask of "news."

If lies are concocted wholesale in this manner, without any real incentive, except merely to win circulation thru jazzing up a blasé reading public, then there are no lengths to which this same capitalist press will not go when the vital interests of the class for which it speaks are threatened.

If the Tribune can fill its columns with fakes concerning the Taylor mystery, merely to maintain itself in the circulation war with the Hearst press, then it can easily be seen that this same Tribune will stop at nothing to vilify the Russian Bolshevik revolution that undermined capitalism's whole structure and hastens its downfall the world over.

It was last August and September that The Tribune, for instance, spread its announcement that the Union of Soviet Republics was being swept by a new famine. The fall and winter have passed, and spring is again here, but the famine never materialized. The Tribune's story was just another fake. The Tribune is now spreading stories that the value of Soviet money is facing deflation. This is just one more cheap canard that will be exposed by the actual facts.

Not even The Tribune's lies can save off by one second the execution of labor's death warrant against the social system of which the whole kept press is but a foul offspring.

and militant workers form the organization.

Yellow workers, members of the Amalgamated, now is the time to rally to the left wing. Now is the time to elect delegates who will oppose the Hillman administration and its policies and will introduce and support progressive constructive measures.

Elect militants and progressives who are pledged to fight class collaboration and the Nash agreement.

Who will fight wage cuts.

Who will fight expulsions and demand the reinstatement of all the expelled.

Who are for the organization of the unorganized.

Who want no Mussolinis and dictators like Beckerman in the organization.

Who are opposed to the use of gangsterism and terrorism against the membership.

Who are for a labor party.

Who are for recognition and defense of Soviet Russia.

Who are for International Trade Union Unity and the sending of a labor delegation to Soviet Russia.

National Committee Needle Trades Section Trade Union Educational League

Be a worker correspondent. It pays for the workers. It hurts the bosses.

'BIG TIM' MURPHY RELEASED

Chicago Labor Misdemeanor Ends Prison Term

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 25.—"Big Tim" Murphy, Chicago labor leader, who is serving a four-year term in the penitentiary here for the Dearborn station wall robbery which netted \$320,000 in 1921, will be released tomorrow morning after having received time off for good behavior.

Murphy was the head of the gas workers' union at a fancy salary, and when he was sent to the penitentiary the union control was handed over to his wife and brother, a sort of family affair, where Murphy generously milks the membership to maintain his own luxury.

Murphy is the type of "labor leader" of the Robert Brindell caliber, who are unfortunately too often found in the American labor movement. Connection with the underworld and with the bosses are far closer in the unions they control than connections with the live struggle of the working class.

Call Is Issued for World United Front in Aid of Chinese Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

England must raise their voices against this attempt to attack the revolutionary people's movement in China. Canton must not be destroyed by the English colonizers. The Chinese movement for national freedom must receive the support of all honest workers, of all honest supporters of the equality of nations. The enlarged executive of the executive committee of the Communist International points to the danger which is threatening the base of the Chinese revolutionary movement and demands that the workers of all countries protest the new and bloody plot of the English imperialists.

Hands off China! Hands off Canton! Long live the Chinese people's movement for national freedom! Long live the solidarity of the proletariat with this movement!

U. S. Senate Opens Discussion of the Italian Debt Question

(Continued from Page 1)

pay. This plan was proposed by Sen. Robinson, of Arkansas, minority floor leader, and met with endorsement from the irreconcilables.

Debt Discussion Involved.

The debt fight will involve a half dozen other issues including Italy's imperialistic aims, her war plans and Mussolini's dictatorship. The old world court battle undoubtedly will be revived in debate while the recent developments at Geneva and the league of nations' proposed disarmament conference will be drawn into the tangle.

Simons to Speak on Anti-Alien Laws at South Bend Saturday

SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 25.—William Simons, secretary of the Chicago Workers' School, will speak at the Hungarian Workers' Home, 1114 West Colfax Ave., on Saturday night, March 27 on the protection of foreign-born workers.

Laundry Strike Is Featured by Picketing

(Continued from page 1)

had been gained in the successful organization drive begun some three months ago. Union members being fired from the job brought about the walkout.

Martin Murphy, president of the Chicago union, announces that the organization has already opened two laundries on a union-owned, co-operative basis, and is already employing almost one hundred out of the 600 who are striking. The laundries are located at 3712 Langley avenue, and 1936 W. Madison street, and are the only co-operative laundries in town. All union men and workers in general are urged to patronize these laundries not only to help the strike to keep going but in order to boost the principle of co-operation, officials declare. More laundries will be opened in other sections of the city by the union, it is said, since Seattle has already given the example of how strong a union co-operative laundry can be built. The Chicago laundries are based on the Seattle experience.

Chamberlain Contends League Still Survives

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, March 25.—"The league of nations is not a superstate and anyone who tries to make it a superstate will destroy it," declared Sir Austen Chamberlain, when he received the freedom of the city of London today, in honor of his efforts at Locarno.

Sir Austen defended his course at the recent Geneva conference, and expressed regret that the Locarno treaties had not been consummated. He declared, however, that the league was not weakened by the breakdown and would survive, as would the Locarno treaties.

HISTORICAL MATERIALISM COURSE WILL HOLD TWO MORE CLASSES THIS TERM

William Simons, Instructor
The class in Historical Materialism meets this Friday at 8:15 p. m. at 19 So. Lincoln St.

There will be only more session after this and students should make every effort to attend both.

Friday's Lesson.

Read Bukharin's Historical Materialism, pp. 92-120. Be able to answer the following questions, in the short time available.

1. What was Rousseau's idea of the origin of society? What was its effect during the French revolution?
2. What is the role of the individual in history?
3. To what extent is society dependent on nature?
4. Is man like other animals in his adaptation to nature?
5. What importance for a given society has the technology of that period?
6. If you were to study society, with what would you begin?

The last class on Friday, April 2, will take up Bukharin's Chapter 15, on the classes and class struggle.

PERU'S DICTATOR PANNED BY COSTA RICAN STUDENTS

Brand Regime As Tool of America

(Special to The Daily Worker)
SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, March 25. — Impetuously protesting against the deportation of the outstanding leaders of the Peruvian students' federation carried out by order of Dictator Leguía of Peru, the students of this brother Latin-American republic have issued a statement proclaiming Leguía a tool of American imperialism.

Among the Peruvian students deported from their country these far are Victor Raúl Haya de la Torre, M. Somoza and Luis F. Buitrago, former president of the Peruvian students' federation; Oscar Herrera, Enrique Cornejo, Eudocio Rabines, Nicolas Terrores, Jose Tebes, Alberto Delgado, Julio Lecaros, Jacobo Hurwitz and Luis Velasco. All of them have actively opposed the maneuvers of American imperialism in Peru.

Form League.
The Costa Rican protest is signed by the Association of University Students of Costa Rica, the president of which is Manuel María Zamora P. Members of the organization are known to be co-operating in the move to establish a Costa Rican section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League.

Liapchev "Amnesty" Was Publicity Stunt

(Special to The Daily Worker)
SOFIA, Bulgaria, March 25. — After a great publicity campaign for Liapchev, the amnesty has ended. In order to create an appearance of an unlimited amnesty, the Bulgarian authorities released Comrade Kabakchiev, but 875 workers remain in prison and 508 processes are still going on. This was stated by the minister of justice, Kulev, himself. According to the regulations of the amnesty law, more than two thousand emigrants cannot return to their homes.

The amnesty does not prevent the court martial in Bulgaria to continue their work. In the trial against the Communist organization in Shumen (750 accused) the following sentences were passed: 6 accused sentenced to death of being hanged on a public square, and 5 heavy fines (Germanoff, Tschernoff, Pesheff, Pentacheff, Schetscheff, and Stollff), eight accused sentenced to imprisonment for life, six accused sentenced to 15 years prison each, 94 to eight, six, five, three and one year of prison respectively and various fines for 120. A trial against 70 is being carried on in Skara-Zagora. In Sofia Nenoff and the young worker, Pukoff, were sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment each.

The trial against the so-called foreign committee of the United Front has taken place, 118 Communists and peasants were accused.

Object to Fare Increase.

Representatives of the Western Electric and other shops affected by the fare increase on the West Chicago and West Towns Railway company lines that will be put into operation by the Chicago Surface Lines on April 27, have voiced strenuous objections to the increase before the Illinois Commerce Commission.

UNION MEN! INSIST ON THE USE OF UNION LABOR ONLY AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION

The following letter was sent by the Workers (Communist) Party to the director in chief of the arrangements committee of the Philadelphia Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition demanding that provisions immediately be made for a palace of the workers where every workers' organization that wants to participate may do so and also that only union labor be used in the exposition:

"Mr. Asher C. Baker,
"Director in Chief,
"Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition,
"Philadelphia, Pa.
"Dear Sir:—We have followed with interest your plans for organizing the Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition celebrating One Hundred and Fifty years of American Independence.

Bosses to Have Exhibit.
"Upon a thorough examination of your proposals we find that you make provisions for participation by various governments—such as the governments of Hungary, Italy, Jugoslavia, Spain and Great Britain. We also find that you propose to have a Palace of Manufacturers and Exhibition Buildings for live stock and dairy products.

"In your prospectus of the exposition you very correctly state:
"The exposition should properly be, and will be, a visualization of the spiritual, scientific, economic, artistic and industrial progress that has been made in America and in the world during the fifty years that have elapsed since the time in 1876 when the nations of the world were summoned here to celebrate the centennial of our country's independence.

"The visualization of a half century's progress can be made effective in some measure by buildings and the exhibits which they house, but mere steel and stucco will not tell the story. They may be made eloquent, but a deeper note must be added to their voice. On such an occasion as this, material expression must be overlaid with spiritual expression.

Workers Must Have Exhibit.
"It is on this basis that we propose that you should immediately also make provision for a palace of workers. In this section of the exposition there should be represented all the various organizations of the entire American labor movement. Such representation we consider absolutely essential to an adequate portrayal of the spiritual, scientific, economic, artistic and industrial progress that has been made

America Participates in World Combination for Steel Rail Control

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PARIS, March 25. — Revival of a pre-war international steel rail combine began operation today when representatives from England, America, France, Belgium and Luxembourg met to consider the distribution of the world's steel rail market.

The feature of the new combine is the addition of America. America's foreign commerce before the war in steel rails was negligible. Now however, America is participating in the combine on the basis of an allotment of 20 per cent of the world's steel rail business.

Under the terms of the agreement between the countries the world markets will be "scientifically" allotted to the members. The cause of the combination is a thirty per cent over-production of steel rails.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.

In America since the signing of the declaration of independence.

"Besides, since the successful revolution, the American industrial and agricultural workers have been the decisive forces making for the great development of the United States of America in every avenue of human progress. Finally, to the extent that the declaration of independence is still a living document today, it is due predominantly to the organized efforts of the industrial and agricultural workers.

"We therefore, believe that provisions should immediately be made to have the industrial and agricultural workers present at the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition their role in the development of America. A special section should certainly be set aside at the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition for a palace of the workers, to house all workers' organizations desirous of participating in the celebration.

Use Union Labor Exclusively.
"We firmly believe that as a fitting tribute to the magnificent and decisive role played by the city and rural workers in the revolutionary war against British enslavement, in the Civil War against chattel slavery and in the spiritual, scientific, economic, and industrial progress of the United States of America, all work of construction incurred and all supplies used in the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition should be made and provided for only by union labor. Open shop labor of any kind has no place whatsoever in an exhibition organized to commemorate the One Hundred and Fifty anniversary of the signing of the declaration of independence and the first successful American revolution.

"We are sending a copy of this letter to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

"Hoping to receive an early and favorable reply to our request, we are
"Sincerely yours,
"C. E. Rubenstein,
"General Secretary."

IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE ENGLISH IS BEFORE HOUSE

Congress Will Discuss Removal of Labor-Hater

WASHINGTON, March 25. — The House Judiciary committee today concluded its review of the charges against Federal Judge George W. English, of Illinois who was appointed by President Woodrow Wilson at the request of Samuel Gompers, a former president of the American Federation of Labor and who later established a block injunction record. It was announced that late this afternoon the committee will present the house with five articles of impeachment.

The five charges each carry a number of misdemeanors against English so that practically the full list of 23 articles drawn up by a sub-committee will be laid before the house. Seven managers of the fight on the floor to impeach English will be immediately appointed, it was announced.

Roumania Allows Carol to Return

BUCHAREST, March 25. — The Roumanian government has authorized Prince Carol, who renounced his succession to the throne for the woman he loved, to return home. The prince is now residing in Paris as plain Carol Caraiman, a name which he formally adopted this week with the sanction of the Roumanian government.

TWO SPEECHES BY KARL MARX

Address to the Communist League, 1850 and The Inaugural Address of the Workingmen's Ass'n, 1864.

These historical speeches, taken with the 'Communist Manifesto,' formulated only a few brief years before, constitute a key to Marx's outlook on fundamental questions of working class policy. By all means, add this pamphlet to your library.

5 Cents.

Communist Manifesto...10 Cents

GOVERNOR HOLDS CONVICTS SHOULD LABOR IN MINES

Brandon Defends Brutal Prison System

(Special to The Daily Worker)
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 25. — Governor W. W. Brandon of Alabama still believes in the state's system of prison administration under which all most unbelievable cruelties have been perpetrated upon the unfortunate and helpless convicts. Despite the revelations of his own attorney general in the case of James Knox the governor has the courage to declare that "I know of no present existing evils attending prisoners in Alabama."

Brandon also defended the practice of having convicts whipped for failure of refusing to conform to orders.

Pledge Removal.
Three of the four candidates in the coming primary for governor have publicly committed themselves to the removal of all convicts from the mines.

Alabama Prisoners Horribly Mistreated.
By ESTHER LOWELL,
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK. —(FP)— The 1350 convict miners in Alabama's three state run mines produce a million and a half tons of coal per year. Each convict miner is forced to get out twice as much coal as the free miner. Attention to Alabama's convict coal mines and the many abuses making conditions like slavery has been raised by the state attorney general's finding that convict James Knox was killed by brutal treatment instead of having committed suicide as officially registered. The Federated Press has obtained authentic information from a private investigator of prison labor conditions in Alabama.

Mines All Dangerous.
The mines worked by white and colored Alabama convicts are all gaseous, dangerous and free labor could not be obtained to do the work demanded of convicts. Convicts work as far as four miles in from the mine mouth. They have a task of 10 to 14 tons per man per day and are required to complete it under pressure of physical punishment and sometimes torture. Convict miners are forced to mine one to four tons over the task on the pretext that there is that much rock in the coal. Convicts start to work early in the morning thru the rough wet dripping slope and seldom see daylight, except on Sundays. They work 10 to 11 hours, six days a week.

State Mines Own Law.
The state of Alabama leases and operates three mines, actually evading the 1923 state law passed to end convict-leasing in the mines. Convicts are driven to the task by trusty straw bosses instead of company foreman. Coal is sold back to the mine companies, f. o. b. the mine. Pratt Consolidated Co. benefits at Banner mine; Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. at Flat Top (where Knox and Taylor were killed); and Montevallo Mining Co. at Montevallo.

Prisoners Leased Out.
In addition to state convict miners, prisoners of 47 counties are leased in the old way to Alabama By-Products Co., a Birmingham coal corporation with numerous mines. Convicts of 59 Alabama counties are leased to mines, lumber camps and farmers. (Leasing county prisoners is still legal in Delaware, Kentucky, Louisiana, North and South Carolina.)

Beaten to Death.
James Knox, the convict whose death brought the state attorney general's investigation, was short and fat, physically unable to do the heavy mining required. Testimony showed that he was beaten for days with trolley wire, shovels, hickory sticks, etc., and finally thrown into a wash vat and the steam turned on. He died of heart failure from fright. Bicholder of mercury was pumped into his stomach to make it appear he had poisoned himself.

Confirmed Warden's Report.
The state board of prison administration did not refer the later investigation of convict Hoot Taylor's death to the attorney general but inquired itself, giving a verdict supporting local prison officials. Wiley Pugh, convict hospital attendant whose note to the attorney general started the Knox investigation, testified in the later Taylor case that the convict had complained of being beaten but that bruises on his ankles were made "by boots" (shackles), others said. Pugh said that Taylor "appeared to be dying of natural causes" during the three days he lay in bed.

Prison Made Shirts.
The Reliance Mfg. Co. works Alabama state convicts at the so-called model Kilby prison. It does not lease convicts but contracts for the work of 400 making shirts. Reliance pays the state 75 cents per dozen shirts. Reliance contracts for chambray shirt cloth from the state prison cotton mill, employing about 225 convicts. Reliance gets two-thirds of the product.

Too Exhausted for Overtime.
Alabama state convicts get 15 cents a week tobacco or spending money and extra compensation for work above the task. Reports show few working overtime voluntarily because of the exhausting demands made to achieve the task. Straw bosses in the mines get paid for each ton of coal put out and use many brutal means to force convict miners to work over the task if possible.

COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY HENCHMEN FEAR THE REAL FACTS ABOUT THE SOVIET UNION; KNIFE SORMENTI

NEW YORK, March 25. — Comrade Aennius Sormenti was stabbed by one of the followers of Marco Slonim, a former member of the Russian czarist duma, and still a member of the decrepit Second International, when he dared to rise during a lecture by Slonim and try to show the assembled workers that Slonim was not telling the truth as to the arrest of "political" prisoners in the Soviet Union.

For weeks previous to the meeting the yellow Italian press advertised that Slonim, a member of the second international, would speak on the "struggle for liberty in Russia" and would also speak on "behalf of the political prisoners" now in jail in the Soviet Union. Leaflets were also passed out and a number of Italian workers attended the meeting.

Stoolpigeon Chairman.
A certain Valenti acted as chairman of the meeting. Valenti has been proven to be a spy during the war. He has also been found guilty of selling out the American Shoe Workers' Protective Union to the bosses. He was expelled from the union for his activities on behalf of the bosses.

Slonim in his speech told lie after lie as to the Russian revolution and as to the counter-revolutionary activities of the anarchist, syndicalist and socialist groups in the Soviet Union. The class conscious Italian workers protested against this attack on the Soviet Union pointing out that Slonim

PLEBISCITE SO NEAR, YET SO FAR ON TACNA-ARICA

Imperialist Tools Delay Action

ARICA, Chile, March 25. — So near and yet so far, is the date of the widely-noted Tacna-Arica plebiscite which American imperialism is pre-tending to conduct. Gen. Lassiter, the United States "impartial" chairman of the plebiscitary commission, indicated last night that there might be further delays. He informed the Chilean delegate, Senor Claro, that today he will convey to him Washington's decision regarding the latest impasse.

Registration of voters was supposed to have taken place several weeks ago. There have been so many postponements that even the most biased apologues for American imperialism are now forced to admit that Wall Street is deliberately extending the period of its rule here by utilizing one pretext after another. Such an eventual war was warned against by the All-America Anti-Imperialist League as early as five months ago, in its first manifesto to the Chilean and Peruvian people.

There is a strong feeling here that the plebiscite is doomed, that it was sabotaged from the first, that the United States government never had any intention of going thru with it. In support of this charge is cited the appointment of army officers (Pershing and Lassiter) to represent President Coolidge on the plebiscitary commission, the complete extension of United States authority over the disputed provinces, and the continual postponement of concrete arrangements for the plebiscite.

If you want to see the Communist movement grow—get a sub

'MYSL' BY ANDREYEV TO BE STAGED SATURDAY AT THE WORKERS' HOUSE

The famous Russian play "Mysl" (The Thought) by Leonid Andreyev, in 5 acts, will be presented Saturday night, March 27, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. The play presents a struggle between the thought, feelings and passion.

It is staged under the direction and with the participation of the well known actor L. Luganov.

Beginning at 7:30 p. m. Admission 50 cents.

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

Speech of
Shapurji Saklatvala
in the House of Commons.

A bitter indictment of British imperialist domination, given by Secretary Kellogg as a reason for barring the author from the United States.

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Bukharin Speaks at the Plenum

Bordiga Has Learned Nothing.

THE feature of the eighth session of the plenum of the Communist International was the speech of Comrade Nikolai Bukharin. "Bordiga," said Bukharin, "remains the one thing stable in a world of change." Bordiga remains the ultra-leftist he always was. He was able to lead the movement when the waves of revolutionary sentiment among the Italian working class ran high and the ultra-left revolutionary phraseology did not so sharply show itself to be a menace to the party. But in period of preparation for the revolution, when it is necessary to conduct the most elementary daily work among the masses in the trade unions, to increase the influence of the party among the peasantry, to win as allies sections of the petty bourgeoisie, to carry on the work of the united front, to Bolshevize the party, Bordigaism fails to adapt itself to a changed situation. In its desperate efforts to remain a pure sectarian group, it carries on its struggle against Bolshevization, fights the reorganization of the party, perverts the work of Lenin in an attempt to justify their "right to form fractions" in order to fight the Comintern and its leadership, the Russian Communist Party.

Bukharin correctly analyzes the position of Bordiga and leaves it without a shred of pretension to a Communist stand. We may add only that it is fortunate for our Italian brother party that Bordiga's influence is so reduced that only some 10 per cent in the party support him, and the Young Communist League, upon which he leaned strongly for support in the past, is now practically a unit against him and for the Comintern.

Through the nuclei a strong middle leadership has been built up in the Communist Party of Italy, which is in the closest connection with the masses and which guarantees the proletarian nature of the party. Wherever the party was organized upon the basis of the nuclei we had an increase of membership to show. In those districts which were not reorganized we lost members. A fractional question is not a moral but a political question.

When Bordiga said that the history of fractions was identical with the history of Lenin he mixed up the second international with the Comintern. Lenin built fractions in the second international because the process of decay was gone so far that the only possibility of hope was through a split. When Bordiga demands fractions inside the Communist parties he seems to have a similar perspective for the Comintern. Democratic centralism must be applied.

Naturally the application of this democracy must depend upon the political situation, the internal party situation and upon the training of the membership. Bordiga said that a certain difficult "crisis" existed in the Comintern. One must, however, not make the executive responsible for unavoidable phenomena. Upon the basis of the objective situation and the development of the subjective factors, it is possible that we may have these conflicts for years to come. The only way out is to be found in a still closer co-operative work with the Russian Communist Party.

COMRADE BUKHARIN (greeted with storms of cheers) stressed the necessity of analyzing the objective situation in which the Communist parties as subjective factors naturally work for the revolutionary perspective. In our tactics we must reckon with reality. Bordiga, however, eliminates reality and this leads to a vulgarization of tactics. Bordiga declares that we wish to carry over the experiences of the Russian revolution mechanically to western Europe. The absolute contrary is the truth. Leninism gives no recipes, it only gives us a method, and for this reason it stresses the necessity of analyzing the specific situation in western Europe.

This specific situation is that in western Europe there are large social-democratic parties and large trade unions which make a coalition policy with the bourgeoisie upon the basis of imperialism, and social-patriotism. Bordiga fails to notice these elephants. And as he does not observe the social-democracy and the trade unions he is opposed to the united front. The Russian movement never knew the united front tactic upon such a large scale. It is not we who fail to observe the characteristic of western Europe, but Bordiga. An analysis of the present situation shows a relative strengthening of the bourgeoisie, but even then we must underline the world relative.

Neurath is in error when he observes no process of stabilization in Czechoslovakia. If this process were non-existent, then there would be a revolutionary situation there. The reality of the stabilization and the retreat of Europe before America is expressed in the radicalization of the masses in western Europe. The strengthening of America produced a swing towards the right in the American working class movement.

A THIRD factor is the development of the Soviet Union and its effects upon the working class. The social-democracy is trying to hinder the process of radicalism;

this is the reason for its attempts to draw the American Federation of Labor into Amsterdam. In this connection the maneuver of the left social-democrats is worth a little attention.

Take Otto Bauer, for instance. He expects the realization of socialism through the co-operation of the Austrian co-operatives with the economic organs of the Soviet Union. He wants to make the revolution with a revolution. The present two chief tasks, the application of the united front tactic and the trade union work, were determined by the concrete situation.

In the commencing period of the united front tactic the Comintern dealt the strongest blows at the danger from the right. This was proved by the expulsion of the Traenkmallers from Norway, the struggle against the German and the Polish rights at the fifth congress, the expulsion of the Swedish right, the expulsion of Balabanova, the expulsion of the Rabin group from the Czech party, the expulsion of Sovariva, Rosmer and Monatte from the French party, etc. This cleaned the Comintern from the opportunistic elements. The struggle against the rights was correct, the events proved this. Balabanova organized a new international, the Traenkmallers are carrying on a struggle against the Soviet Union. Hoeglund is editing Branting's works.

Naturally, a right danger still exists. In some countries as France for instance, it is even the chief danger. In France the danger from the right is potentially threatening. A latent danger from the right also exists in other places. In the continuation of the present correct tactic in Germany a right danger can ensue.

Very probably many of the rights have already the desire to take the leadership of the parties once again into their hands. But this will remain an unfulfilled desire. On the other hand there is the danger from the left which consists in a failure to grasp the necessity for the conquest of the masses and which rejects the united front and the trade union work. BORDIGA who always delivers the same speech and who remains the one thing stable in a world of change, represents these ideas most clearly. Bordiga and ultra-lefts mechanically take over the methods of the periods of revolutionary storm which can again become correct, to other times into which they do not fit. For this reason they do not understand the relations to the social-democratic working masses, to the trade unions, to the question of partial demands. Recently the ultra-left tendencies were larger than the ultra-left fractions themselves.

Whole parties were ultra-left infected, for example the German Communist parties. At the time of the Frankfurt party congress the most obvious characteristic factor was the mass movement out of the trade unions. Ruth Fischer, however, fought against the attitude of the Comintern against this mass abandonment of the unions. Ruth Fischer praised here the tactics of the executive committee of the Communist International at the Frankfurt party congress; she described the letter of the E. C. C. I. at that time as an exemplary document, yet nevertheless she wanted to prevent its publication. (Interruption: "She succeeded as far as the German press is concerned.")

At the fifth congress, where the question of trade union unity was put, many delegates fought against it. Some said that this tactic was made purely from the Russian point of view. Today everyone sees the importance of this tactic for the working class. After the fifth congress, however, the Ruth Fischer central committee abolished the trade union department and ruined the trade union work.

In Poland the united front policy was not adopted, no trade union work was done and the revolutionary peasant movement was described as anarchy, and because of this the party went to the verge of extinction. (Interruption of Domsky: "That's not true!") whereupon Bukharin answered:

"The party conference was of the same opinion." On the other hand we made good progress in the application of the united front tactic and in the trade union work in England. Since the letter of the E. C. C. I. we have had some success in Germany, some success in Italy since the policy of Bordiga has been overcome.

NOW the ultra-lefts declare that they have made mistakes and their general demand is for an amnesty. I am rather suspicious of these demands and this suspicion finds some basis in the speeches of the ultra-left delegates. Scholem said that the general and organization line of the E. C. C. I. letter is correct; it is only a few words that he doesn't like. No politician talks like this. Either the general line of the letter is correct—in this case one must support it and not refuse on account of one or two expressions—or it is incorrect and in this case one must fight it.

SCHOLEM sacrificed the correct policy for a few words and fought against the open letter. Probably because Scholem is only opposed to a few words of the E. C. C. I. letter but to the whole policy. Ruth Fischer told us here that she had signed the E. C. C. I. letter and made its policy her own, but the affair did not work as easily as that. Long struggles were fought out, the E. C. C. I. sent a telegram after telegram because Ruth Fischer did not want to come. The first German delegation after the party congress demanded that the representative of the E. C. C. I. should be disavowed. We managed to convince that delegation. We also convinced the second delegation and isolated Ruth Fischer in the German Communist party. And when she lost her army to the last man she signed in Berlin, she capitulated heroically. (Amusement.)

For this reason I am skeptical about the ultra-left declarations, for this reason we must fight the ultra-left ideologically to the end (general amusement). Domsky also recognized individual ultra-left errors. He will, however, not agree that the ultra-left policy was in error. (Interruption of Domsky: "What was the policy?" Bukharin: "Was it a mistaken one?" Domsky, after a pause: "Yes!")

Domsky's hesitating answer makes me skeptical. Bordiga declared that the united front tactic degenerated. He, however, did not prove it. Bordiga declared that the Bolshevization only meant an organizational transformation to the shop nuclei.

This is, however, only a figment of Bordiga's imagination; without organization there can be no revolutionary victory, and without a good organization a good organization cannot be victorious. To oppose organization to policy is un-Marxist. Bordiga stressed the unimportance of organizational forms; nevertheless, two-thirds of his criticism directed itself against the organizational forms of the Comintern.

He forgets, however, that it was the Russian party which put forward the question of drawing other sections more deeply into the leadership of the Comintern. When Bordiga contends that the nuclei cannot be the basis for the party organization because the workers have no interests in politics, he betrays in this statement his lack of confidence in the working class. This is opportunism, a complete negation of the revolutionary perspectives. Bordiga spoke also against iron discipline. But this is also opportunistic, for the Communist parties must prepare themselves to act in a state of civil war where, without discipline, no victory is possible.

Bordiga wants freedom to form fractions and he appeals to Lenin, who also organized fractions. Lenin, however, organized a fraction in the social-democracy, but he was neither in the Second International, nor in the league of nations, we are against the mechanical carrying over of the Russian experiences in the question of fractions.

Zinoviev said very correctly that our attitude in the German and French questions characterized our general policy. We must fight for a very long time still against the right and ultra-left dangers. If we carry out this correctly the Comintern will become more solid and stronger from this plenum, despite the opposite expectations of our enemies. (Applause.)

At the end of the eighth session the enlarged E. C. C. I. unanimously adopted a resolution to send a telegram of greetings to the Georgian proletariat on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the existence of the Soviet Republic of Georgia.

Engdahl Speaks Against Anti-Alien Law at Akron Ohio, Sunday Afternoon

AKRON, Ohio, March 25.—A meeting protesting against the laws aimed at foreign-born workers will be held in the Music Hall, corner E. Exchange and South High streets Sunday afternoon, March 26, at 2:30 o'clock. J. Louis Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, will be one of the speakers.

Isadore Schorr Take Notice.

Comrade Isadore Schorr, former member of the Marshall Field Junior Group and the Brownsville group in New York is asked to write to the National Pioneer Committee immediately. We have a message for you Isadore. Please respond.

LOZOWICK SPEAKS AT SUNDAY NIGHT WORKERS' FORUM

Resolution Endorses Strike Conduct

NEW YORK, March 25.—Louis Lozowick, artist of distinction and a representative of proletarian ideology in his work, is not only an instinctive artist, but a conscious one who understands thoroughly the theories on which he works and is able to interpret them not only on the canvas but in critical writings and talks.

He has been secured by the Workers' School Forum to speak this Sunday evening, March 25, at 8 p. m., at 108 East 14th street, on the topic, "Art and Revolution." His work deals with machinery, skyscrapers, cities. Unlike the bourgeois artist, who either flees from the machine age, seeking refuge in romanticism, or paints the city and factory as expressions of confusion and chaos, Lozowick sees, underlying these, the essential order and organization inherent in machine civilization, and the possibility of their utilization.

He expresses his theories as follows:

"Every epoch conditions the artist's attitude and the manner of his expression very subtly and in devious ways. He observes and absorbs environmental facts, social currents, philosophic speculation, and then chooses the elements for his work in such fashion and focuses attention on such aspects of the environment as will reveal his own aesthetic vision, as well as the essential character of environment which conditioned it.

"The dominant trend in America today, beneath all the apparent chaos and confusion, is towards order and organization which find their outward sign and symbol in the rigid geometry of the American city, in the verticals of its smoke stacks, the parallels of its car tracks, the squares of its streets, the cubes of its factories, the arcs of its bridges, the cylinders of its gas tanks."

Louis Lozowick is one of the editorial staff of the New Masses. Another member of the editorial staff of the same magazine, Floyd Dell, will deliver, on the following Sunday night, April 4, his postponed lecture on "Literature and Revolution," which had to be put off on account of his illness. And on April 11, Jack Stachel will speak on "Class Collaboration."

Denver, Colo., Workers Party Branch Aids Passaic Strikers

DENVER, Colo., March 25.—As soon as the telegram was received from the International Workers' Aid stating that money and clothes were urgently needed for the Passaic strikers, the secretary of the International Branch, Workers (Communist) Party called a meeting of the executive board and appointed a committee of four to collect funds. The committee reported at the regular meeting that in two days' time it collected about \$40 and a collection was taken up at the meeting which made the total about \$50 which was immediately forwarded to Passaic strikers.

The Denver branch is not strong numerically, but this action shows that it is alive to any emergency that the workers may be engaged in on the industrial field.

Denver Celebrates the Paris Commune

DENVER, Colo., March 25.—Altho a blinding rain and snow storm raged all day and part of the evening, over 100 families attended the Paris Commune anniversary celebration held at the Labor Lyceum under the auspices of the International Labor Defense.

The chairman of the evening, James A. Ayres gave a short history of the revolutions of the past two centuries and compared them to the Paris Commune and the Russian revolution of 1917.

A number of piano solos were rendered by members of the Young Workers (Communist) League. The Young Pioneer group sang a number of revolutionary songs and gave recitations. One of the surprises of the evening was the dancing, singing, recitations and sketches put on by the Moore and Rosenfeld children, Mrs. Rosenfeld at the piano. William Dietrich made the main speech of the evening dealing directly on the work of the Commune to which he did justice.

F. Krassick, secretary of the International Labor Defense, spoke of the work it is carrying on and appealed for membership as well as subs for the Labor Defender.

All above expenses of the meeting will be donated 50-50 between the Zeliger mingers and the Passaic strikers.

Section 9A Brooklyn Holds Entertainment

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 25.—An entertainment and dance will be given by Section 9-A, Saturday night, March 27, at Laisle Hall, 46 Ten Eyck St., Brooklyn, N. Y. All comrades and sympathizers are invited.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

IMPERIALISM MEANS WAR!

(The following article was written by Comrade Bucha, 12 years old, of the Hammond Pioneers Group, after attendance at five sessions of the class in Elements of Communism held in Gary, Ind.)

FIRST of all, what is imperialism?

Bukharin says, "The policy of conquest pursued by finance capital in the struggle for markets and areas or for the investments of capital is called imperialism."

Imperialism springs from finance capital. Finance capital could and can pursue no other policy than that of conquest, violence, and war. Every country ruled by finance capital wishes to get resources and make it a world kingdom in which a handful of capitalists belonging to the victorious nation will rule.

In early days England dreamt of a British empire all over the world. Now they boast that the sun never sets on British colonies." England now owns many of her most important colonies in Asia and Africa. England has been able to unite its colonial empire from Cape to Egypt, Arabia to India, and the most important entrances to the world sea are now in her possession.

The capitalists of England send their machinery, railroads and other steel goods to the colonies to make profits, not for the purpose of helping that colony. The capitalists of England are interested to have the colonies of Asia and Africa under their possession because they won't have to pay the workers such high wages as in the mother country; in this way making more profits. When a war breaks out England will also have many workers from the colonies to fight for them.

Native capitalism has developed in the East. When it developed a young labor movement also developed there. The native capitalists of the East would like to be free from the imperialists of England, so they could make more profits. As a tool against the imperialists the native capitalists use the labor movement. In spite of this the labor movement in the backward countries is developing.

If a revolution between the native capitalists and the imperialists should break out the workers of the colonies and of the home country should help it out, because if the mother country is defeated the workers of the colonies would be stronger against the native capitalists.

Besides the English imperialism spreading, American imperialism is also spreading. One of the most important weapons that America is using in her struggle for resources is the "Monroe doctrine," which says that no European powers can make any possession in America. This leaves the United States to get all the resources in both of the Americas. America has already got a foothold in Latin-America by owning the Canal Zone. In South America resources are also being grabbed by the American imperialists. In Chile they are slowly but surely grasping the nitrate beds. In Peru they are getting the meat and wheat, and in Brazil the coffee and rubber plantations.

GETTING all of this from South America, our imperialists go to Europe and Asia, where in China they get hold of the railway system. In Mesopotamia they are driving for the oil.

In Europe they are trying to turn Austria into a cattle colony. Leaving Europe, our capitalists go even into

Working Youth of Porto Rico Suffer Imperialist Yoke

By J. NEVARES SAGER.

MAYAGUEZ, P. R.—The situation of the working youth in Porto Rico is rotten, to say the least. Three-fourths of the working class youth lack permanent employment and have no schools to go to. Those that work at sugar centrals, seasonally, slave 12 hours per day for 75 cents. They work 7 days a week.

Besides the miserable wages and hours they are exposed to being crushed by complicated machines, or scalded by boiling syrup. At the tobacco factories the average reward for young workers is tuberculosis. Young girls work their fingers off on embroidery in open shops—sweat shops for 35 cents per day. A large percentage are driven to prostitution, which gives Porto Rico the appearance of one large house of prostitution. Political oppression and a strong desire for independence is the main political feature here.

WRITE MORE ON HOW RESULTS ARE ACHIEVED

NEWARK, N. J.—Our league is very small and altho we have taken part in and organized various activities we have not been able to grow. You see we are not yet reorganized. Therefore it seems to us that we can learn from other leagues' experiences. Why not have the comrades when they tell of their methods of work tell their experiences, etc. It seems that such articles will do more good than merely telling results all the time.

the thickest jungles of Africa. Here they get many Negroes to work for them in the rubber plantations for almost no pay at all, and also the imperialists get the gold, ivory, diamonds and other natural resources of Africa.

America controls other colonies that I have not named, some of them who are trying to get their independence from America are: the Philippines, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Columbia, Bolivia, Peru, Argentina, Chile, Honduras and Salvador would also be bringing up a fight against America if they were under her control. America controls these countries by trickery; that is, by taking away certain rights which the natives of that country think are nothing, but which develop into large profits for America, or else bring the country under American possession in order to keep and maintain the control of her colonies. And to help the investors abroad America is developing into a huge naval and military system. In a decade America has more than doubled its cost of national defense. It has spent many millions of dollars to keep up the army and navy every year. Bill Green and his lieutenants are beneficiaries of the imperialist system. When a representative of some oppressed colony asks them to help the colony get their independence, all they give him is a promise, which turns out to be nothing at all.

There is still another imperialist country whose name I have not mentioned, and that is France. France has increased her power above all the other victorious nations. France has actually become the strongest military power of Europe. France controls practically all of Europe. But France depends upon Germany, England and the United States for a great many things. Here is an important one: France has much iron ore. To make this ore worth something it has to have coal. France has no coal, but Germany and the United States have. If France could get the coal Germany has under her possession, France would be sending out more manufactured iron goods such as stoves, machinery, etc. France has been trying to get Germany under her possession so she can do it. France at the present time is having a hard fight to keep some of her colonies. In Asia, Syria is rebelling against the French rule. France, like many other imperialist countries, has taken great interest in Africa. Here she has even taken over the great, hot, Sahara Desert. She has also taken over the island and resources of Madagascar.

JAPAN is also another important imperialist country. It is the youngest of the three that I have already talked about. Japan has some idea of having an empire over a lot of Asia. As the other imperialist countries have taken great interest in Africa, Japan has taken interest in China and has made laws for the Chinese which almost put China under the possession of Japan. Japan is now building ships and war vessels, and while she is doing that she is dreaming of becoming a greater imperialist country than she is now. These struggles for resources and money, no doubt, are the things that will bring about the next "world war." In this war many lives of workers will be lost, because the capitalists of a dozen countries are fighting to make profits from the colonial workers.

PAUL A. BUCHA.

OUR CAUSE WILL BE VICTORIOUS!

By PAUL CROUCH (from prison).

ALCATRAZ, Calif.—I was delighted to hear of the plans which the league is undertaking for a united front against militarism, and the wonderful opportunities for service enjoyed by my friend and comrade, Walter Trumbull. While I am unable to be with Comrade Trumbull in person and fight by his side with the workers, nevertheless my hopes and best wishes are with him.

To those who are interested in my welfare you may say that I am in excellent health and good spirits. I look forward to the future with optimism and absolute confidence in the ultimate victory of the great principles of our cause.

PRO-BOSS SCHOOL HEADS REMOVE YOUNG COMMUNIST FROM HEAD OF STUDENTS

ASTORIA, Ore.—Fourteen-year-old Paul Siro, member of the Young Workers (Communist) League, was forced to tender his resignation as president of the student body of the Robert Gray Junior high school because he wore a lapel button with Lenin's picture on it. When questioned by the school officials he clearly and unwaveringly stuck to his belief in Communist principles. This is but another demonstration of non-partisan education (always in the interests of Morgan) in the land of the "free."

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(The First Prize Winner)

RAILROAD UNION HEADS AID BOSS BLUFF WORKERS**"B. & O. Plan" Ideal of Peoria Officials**

(By a Worker Correspondent.)
PEORIA, Ill., March 25.—"The more you accomplish for your employer, the easier it is for them to give." This was the sentiment pervading the annual banquet of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen at the Odd Fellows Hall here.

Signs of the mass betrayal of the railroad workers into acceptance of the "B. & O." plan were greatly in evidence. The usual palaver about co-operation and brotherly sentiment was handed out in big doses. There was no protest to throw a few bouquets at himself. He told the brothers that they must be more nimble than ever in licking the boots of their employers, because if things did not go well with the railroads, aeroplanes and trucks would take the place of railroads in transportation.

Robert Scholes, speaker of the house of representatives, was the main deluder. He is a possible candidate for governor and of course did not fail to throw a few bouquets at himself. He told the brothers that they must be more nimble than ever in licking the boots of their employers, because if things did not go well with the railroads, aeroplanes and trucks would take the place of railroads in transportation.

He said, "The time has come when some are visioning other means of transportation even more rapid, but it was the railroads that made this country what it is today. It remains for you to give your employers what is best in you and to select men who will work for your common interests in the making of laws."

Boss Seeks Co-Operation.
F. R. Eckard, superintendent of the T. P. & W., stressed the importance of co-operation among the employers and employees of a railroad and told of the T. P. & W.'s principle of having always "an open door to all employees." Probably an "open" door for any who may demand better conditions.

S. I. Dale, trainmaster of the P. & P. U. railroad, added fuel to the cloud of smoke by stating that he had always smelled an admirable spirit of co-operation among P. & P. U. employees.

Union Head Aids Bosses.
It takes the misleaders of labor, however, to go the bosses one better in supplying the minds of their followers with the babble of good will. H. J. Donaldson, secretary of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, is the lackey who made the statement that by working harder for the employer, the employer will deal more kindly with his slaves. In speaking of the settlement of disputes, he advocated compromise.

"Trainmen can do more in one hour across a council table than they can in six months of striking," he said. The purpose of the brotherhood, he said, was the firmer coalition of trainmen and their employers. Here the basic principles of unionism are forgotten. No wonder the labor aristocracy with their large salaries and sale of political prestige are no longer a part of the working class. What is more they are more treacherous to the working class than the most reactionary 100 per cent because they can more easily pull the wool over the eyes of their fellow workers under the assumption of trying to "help" labor get its just reward.

**WORKER****CORRESPONDENCE**

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**Worker Correspondence**

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"Speak Up Brother!"

"Write as you fight. Write your story to THE DAILY WORKER—every struggle of the workers is a struggle of this paper."

(The Second Prize Winner)

MINNESOTA LAWS GOOD FOR BOSS; BAD FOR WORKER**Injured Worker Gets Little Compensation**

(By a Worker Correspondent.)
STILLWATER, Minn., March 25.—In the Stillwater Daily Gazette, appeared the following small item:

Little Chance for Recovery.
"Joe Owen, workman who was injured in an accident at the Twin City forge late Friday afternoon, has little chance to recover from his injuries," physicians declared today after taking an X-ray picture of his spine, which showed three vertebrae broken. He is completely paralyzed from his waistline down, and he also suffered a fractured ankle, a laceration of the scalp and his face was cracked thru the center."

Open Shop Foundry.
The Twin City Forge and Foundry company is an open shop foundry. A few weeks ago the men working there went on strike for a raise in wage. The boss told them if they would go back to work he would raise their wages and unionize his foundry next July. They fell for his bluff and returned.

This boss is notorious for his unredempted promises. He promised the men a bonus while they were working on shells during the "World War for Plutocracy." The bonus failed to show up at the appointed time. The alibi he used then was that the United States was short of payments to the firm some \$150,000.

But one fine day the United States government presented a bill to the company for \$300,000. The local paper stated that the boss and a leading local politician went to Washington on business. And that was the end of that promise.

"We have a state compensation law in Minnesota but that won't help this man Joe Owen who was so butchered on the job. The bosses of this state take out a blanket insurance covering all men working for them. When a man gets injured he is allowed so much a week for a certain number of weeks, the worker cannot claim more."

Good for the boss, but how about the worker?

Why I am a Worker Correspondent

By SAM MIRON, Worker Correspondent.

Because I am a worker and realize the importance of the workers' press in the fight with the bosses.

Because the bosses use every means to destroy our ranks. Their greatest weapon, the enormous press (yellow, black white and pink) of this country is at their disposal, and the great mass of corrupted journalists write masses of lies to deceive and fool the not altogether class conscious workers.

Because we, the workers, have a comparatively small press—only one English daily, THE DAILY WORKER—to fight back and expose all the enemies of the working class, including the labor fakers.

Because THE DAILY WORKER cannot afford to hire reporters on every strike and to cover every labor struggle.

Because the workers themselves are the only ones who can understand and interpret all that happens inside their factories, and should therefore make all these facts known to all the other workers.

Because the interests of the workers everywhere are alike, altho their conditions may slightly vary in different factories and shops.

Because I realize the value of this powerful weapon—the workers' press—in the hands of the workers, aiming to destroy capitalism.

That's why I am a worker correspondent.

That's why I urge every fellow worker to become one too, and help keep THE DAILY WORKER informed of the life of the workers inside and outside the factories.

Every worker a DAILY WORKER correspondent!

(The Third Prize Winner)

POLICE STATION IS LODGING OF BROKEN WORKERS**At 58 and 54 Already Dumped on Scrap Heap**

By ANDY, Worker Correspondent.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 25.—Goblick and his wife are lodgers at the North Side Pittsburgh police station—they have no home. Every night when the lights begin to blink thru grayness hanging over the city they come in out of the cold to the police station asking for a place to sleep.

Goblick and his wife are old—he is 58 and she is 54. At one time they had a farm in Butler county and a large brood. The children grew up and went away. The farm had to be sold. Now they have nothing—they are nothing.

Every morning they can be seen at five or six wandering in the freezing weather looking for a job. But the bosses have made use of this couple when they were young and healthy. Now in their old age they are scrapped like worn-out machines and thrown on the junk pile where hundreds of thousands of other Goblicks are thrown.

Our lodgers do not get a job and in the evening we see them, half starved, half frozen, half dead, thru the cold and un hospitable narrow streets of smoky Pittsburgh, wending their way back to their lodging, the police station.

Lodgers, wage slaves, fellow workers, "UNITE." You have nothing to lose and a world to gain.

WEST VIRGINIA NEGRO MINERS GROW RESTLESS

By a Worker Correspondent.

CHARLESTOWN, West Va., March 25.—The Negro miners in the open shop mines of Mercer and McDowell counties are becoming more and more restless. Coal operators deny them every right that belongs to them.

The Negro miner is coming more and more to realize that his interests are closely tied up with that of the white worker and that in order to get more freedom and better working conditions it is necessary for the Negro miner to join the same union as the white worker and fight the operators.

Company-owned newspapers in the mining towns are doing all they can to make a deep chasm between the two races of workers. The papers are trying to stir the race prejudice of the Negro against the white and white against Negro so that any attempt to organize the nonunion workers into the union would be frustrated by race hatred and fear.

Office Worker Gets Results from Article Sent to Daily Worker

The following is a letter received from a New York office worker correspondent, whose name must be withheld for obvious reasons.—Ed. note.

By a Worker Correspondent.

My Dear Editor: In the DAILY WORKER issue of March 10, 1926, you published my letter under the magnificent headline, "Office Workers' Campaign Met with Indifference by Three New York Labor Banks," and it created a sensation.

Recently during discussions when reference was made to the DAILY WORKER I have often heard the remark, "Well, who reads that paper anyhow; it amounts to nothing."

To judge by the furor it caused in certain circles, I have concluded that THE DAILY WORKER, nevertheless, has a larger number of readers than I had hoped for or expected.

Even the officialdom of the B. S. & A. U. was astounded, tho, curiously enough, regretted the publicity. I look for good results. Everybody is surprised that labor banks organized by union labor have the nerve to employ nonunion workers while soliciting union men and women to deposit union-made money in their non-union depositories.

No doubt something will happen shortly about these nonunion banks, for the membership of the B. S. & A. U. has been aroused and the officers will no longer be able to soft pedal action against these nonunion banks.

A forerunner is that at the last meeting the members decided to introduce the check-off system, forcing the employer to collect the dues from the workers monthly and thus paying the dues by check to the union.

I shall gladly keep you posted on the progress in this interesting situation.

Don't waste your breath, put it on paper.

Prizes TO WORKER CORRESPONDENTS

for the best stories sent in during the week, to appear in the issue of Friday, April 2.

A New Book

- 1—"The Stool Pigeon and the Open Shop Movement," by Jean Spielman. An exposure presenting invaluable facts on the labor spy.
- 2—A year's subscription to THE WORKERS MONTHLY. You'll enjoy this prize for a whole year.
- 3—"Flying Oasip"—Stories by the best of the new revolutionary writers of Russia.

Write a story now about your shop, trade union, how you live. Make it short, give facts—give your name and address.

GOOD STORIES WIN!

THIS week's prize of a six months' subscription to THE DAILY WORKER goes to a worker correspondent of Peoria, Ill., for his report of a banquet where class collaboration was fed to the workers. A good story—brief, well written, giving facts.

Second prize goes to the writer of the story showing how cheap the life of a worker is held by the bosses. The correspondent wins the choice of two dollars worth of books—and he's welcome.

"Education in Soviet Russia," an interesting new book is awarded to "Andy" of Pittsburgh. His story is brief, well written, a bit of the pitiful life of the working class.

A Visit by a School Superintendent

By a Teacher Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The occasion is preparation for an expected visit of a district superintendent of schools. The background is feverish activity on the part of the principal and assistant principal; pictures are hung on the walls; orders are given for absolute quiet in the corridors; children must not wait for opening time in the inside yards as usual, but must go into the cold outside yards; the inside yards must be kept perfectly quiet. Everyone is put to work to make appearances generally presentable to the expected Gogolian "inspector general."

The curtain rises upon a scene. The assistant principal is addressing teachers drawn in semi-circle around her. The assistant principal is giving advice how to prepare for the "great and terrible" visit. The visit, of course, has three noble purposes: (1) inspecting the work of the teachers, (2) rating the teachers, (3) "helping and advising" the teachers. The assistant principal is nervous. The strain is "awful." She will be practical in her advice, she says. She understands that the superintendent is very particular about handwriting. Be sure to teach the children how to make nicely-formed letters. Be sure that your writing is neat (this to the teacher). He overlooks much if that is satisfactory. Neatness is his hobby.

You must have no blot on any page in the many books or on your desk pad. The slightest smear or blot on any page in your daily or term plan books or your record books will count against you, no matter how well you do your teaching. See that your desk is neat, the drawers clean and neatly arranged, have the room look clean, see that the window sills and doors are dusted, that blackboard chalk troughs are clean. The superintendent once rated a teacher very low because he noticed some dust on the window sill. And by all means train your children to answer in complete sentences, never by "yes" or "no," and teach them how to stand straight and say their names and addresses, and their parents' names, for he often asks such questions.

The assistant principal is quite confident that if these matters are taken care of the superintendent's examination will pass off well.

The teachers hurriedly take notes. They go to their rooms, put on clean

Fisher Plant Men Fall Into Trap Set for Them By Bosses

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

DETROIT, Mich., March 25.—Here is a story of real appreciation on the part of the slave driving management of Fisher Plant No. 23, for the increased production.

Recently the general foreman of the tool and die room gave two identical jobs to two different gangs, telling the assistant foremen that he wanted to see which gang could beat the other.

Such rivalry was created that the foreman worked noon hours, overtime and on Sundays. The winning team won by 12 hours.

Mr. Wells, the general foreman, had the winning gang called together at ten minutes after 12 and gave them a speech praising their good work. He then called the leader of the winning team forward saying that he wanted to make him a present for his share in the work. He handed him a package nicely wrapped. Of course the whole gang wanted to see what was in it.

When the recipient of this special favor opened the package he revealed a gilded dish with his name on it.

For this the men have driven themselves like galley slaves to a pace which will ruin their health and be the curse of every worker's life in the future. This small investment in a glittering piece of nothing will keep the workers footed and the bosses of the plant will be enabled to reap still greater profits out of the sweat of the workers' hard labor.

This is an example of the curse of an unorganized shop where men are led to work like hell to turn out twice as much for the same miserable wages.

Workers, organize and fight for your rights!

The more you'll write the better you'll like it.

MANAGER OF THE FURRIERS' UNION GUEST OF BOSSES**Denounce Left Wingers at Employers' Banquet**

By a Worker Correspondent.

The race is on between the old Kaufmanites for provocative honors and Chicago seems to have outdone New York. The Fur Workers Union of Chicago, Local 45 is at the present time managed by the black spirit of the old Kaufman clique thru its personification, J. Millstein, manager of the local. He has found a new way of getting rid of his opponents, a very simple and concise method which is as follows: After he and his bureaucratic machine had tried their utmost to expel the real, and honest, union men who had sacrificed their all for the labor movement in general and the Furriers' Union in particular and nevertheless failed, he finally hit upon a new method to oust them from the union. Millstein hopes, by publicly accusing progressive members of his union of being "Russian Communists" that he will get them deported as "reds."

Manufacturers' Guest.

Now for the facts: On Saturday, March 6, Millstein was at the Congress Hotel where a smoker was being given in honor of the secretary of the Fur Manufacturers Association.

In the presence of a reporter of one of the capitalist papers, the Evening American, he "exposed" his opponents in the union as "Russian Communists from Moscow and consequently undesirable of this country. Herewith is a reproduction of the story as it appeared in the March 8 issue of the Chicago Evening American:

"Warns Against Moscow Communists"
"J. Millstein, vice-president of the International Fur Workers' Union and the general manager of the Chicago Fur Workers' Union, warns against Russian Communists who are trying to stir up trouble in the ranks of the American labor movement. 'They won't get far,' Millstein said."

This, of itself, is sufficient to demonstrate the calibre of this so-called "union leader" to the fur workers of Chicago without further comment.

How a sum of money sent by the International Fur Workers Union to the Chicago fur dressers and dyers of Chicago was misused will be explained in a future article.

HERE'S A PIONEER WE'RE ALL PROUD OF; WHO ELSE IS READY?

By a Pioneer Worker Correspondent
Springtime is coming, the little birds begin to work, nature wakes up from its sleep, as I would like to be like the birds, as I would like to send me a few sample copies of the DAILY WORKER I will "fly" from house to house and try to get weekly customers. I will bring the paper every day into the workers' homes. Workers should read working-class papers.

I'm only 11 years old, but I can see the struggle thru and thru. I'm sending you 25c worth of stamps, so please accept them and please let me know how much to charge by the week. Chicago Pioneer.

First Issue

of the

AMERICAN WORKER CORRESPONDENT**OUT APRIL FIRST**

Issued Monthly.

"Write As You Fight!"

Read this little publication of the American worker correspondents—the first ever issued in the United States.

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World Courtiers Get a Jolt

Twenty-five republican and seven democratic senators are seeking re-election this year and every one of them are supporters of the world court and subservient to the House of Morgan. The two groups of senators constitute the very backbone of the two old parties in the cave of the winds at Washington.

On the republican side the whole machine stands or falls in the coming campaign. William M. Butler of Massachusetts is the national chairman of the republican party; George H. Moses of New Hampshire is president pro tempore of the senate; Charles Curtis of Kansas is the majority floor leader; Jim Watson of Indiana is the assistant floor leader; James W. Wadsworth of New York is the secretary of the republican caucus; while Wesley L. Jones of the state of Washington is the republican "whip."

Of the democrats Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama, democratic bell-wether of the senate and Thaddeus H. Caraway of Arkansas, with five lesser lights must wage campaigns for re-election this year.

The democrats have little to worry about. They come from the south where the better and more useful citizens, the Negroes, are kept away from the polls by frightfulness, hence their re-election is assured by the simple expedient of prohibiting any uncertain elements from participating in the elections.

The republicans are not so fortunately situated, but are endeavoring to create conditions that will enable them to perpetuate themselves in power. At this time, however, they have a fight on their hands. All of them voted for the world court because Morgan wanted to seize that European political weapon for his own purposes, to use it against the rest of the imperialists of the world. The court and league seemed to be working to the distinct advantage of Wall Street's imperialist rival, England. Hence there was an incentive to endeavor to penetrate and eventually control the league thru the court.

Since the fiasco at Geneva it is questionable whether either the league or the world court can be secured from the wreckage and patched up. To make matters worse for the world court senators, Ambassador Houghton was called to Washington from London and made a confidential report which inadvertently came to light and revealed an attack upon the honesty of the statesmen of Great Britain and cast doubts upon France and other European powers.

Similar reports have unquestionably been made to the House of Morgan by the private observers—as distinguished from its public mercenaries—of that banking house.

Such reports are not supposed to be made public property as they sometimes spoil the secret diplomatic game. The question that now confronts the United States government, as the servant of Wall Street, is the advisability of endeavoring to aid Europe revive the league and the court or ignoring the invitations to armaments conferences extended by the league and issuing a call for a world armament conference at Washington. In other words American imperialism is confronted with the question of whether it is advisable to endeavor to capture the league of nations and use that as an instrument against other powers, or ignore the league and try to create a new constellation of nations with itself as the central star.

Regardless of the final decision, the report of Ambassador Houghton is a terrific jolt to the senators who must face the question of the world court. History is rough with them, and buffets them about in the most shameful manner. It is indeed unfortunate, for them, that the kaleidoscopic movement in Europe does not consider their political aspirations. The least the league and the court could do for its American friends is to hang together until after November 2 so they could go back to the senate for another six years.

A Strikebreaking Priest

Whenever any labor struggle lasts long enough the real character of the agents of capitalism are revealed. The Passaic strike is no exception. Early in the struggle the police force exposed its hand as the defender of the greedy bosses. Last week the government of the United States, thru the secretary of labor, sought to wreck the workers' organization by trying to deceive the strike leaders into accepting a fraudulent "settlement." Then, on Sunday, this piece of scabbery was supplemented by a certain Thomas J. Kernan, pastor of St. Nicholas Roman Catholic church, who advocated the acceptance of the proposal sponsored by Secretary of Labor Davis and who advised the strikers to desert the ranks and go back to the mills.

Never was the vile role of the priesthood more clearly revealed. Many of the strikers are Catholics, so at first the priests did not dare risk losing their support by appearing openly as agents of the employers. Some of the holy men proceeded to collect funds for strike relief and appeared to be in sympathy with the aims of the strikers. This was only a hypocritical trick to keep the confidence of the parishioners so they would be able more effectively to serve the exploiters of labor at a critical stage of the strike. Then, after eight weeks of struggle, when various subtle forms of deception are being practiced to force the workers back to the slave pens under the terms of the employers, the preachers of humility and subservience to the despotic mill owners stand forth and brazenly advocate the return of the strikers to the mills, which, if heeded, would result in the destruction of the organization and the complete disarming of the workers for further struggle.

To the credit of the strikers we are glad to record the fact that none of them are influenced by this priest and that instead of the ranks being depleted at the beginning of the ninth week, they were increased by new recruits.

As revolutionists we rejoice in such exhibitions and are glad that the priest did assail the strike because it exposes the role of the church to workers who otherwise could not be convinced that the holy apostles of superstition are their class enemies. The priests and preachers in Passaic, as elsewhere, supplement the brutality of the policemen and cossacks. While the thugs of the mill owners beat strikers over the heads the priests with their loathsome sermonizing try to comfort them by promising them bliss for their pains after they are dead.

A. F. of L. Bureaucracy Tools of Imperialism

By JOSEPH FREEMAN.

COMMUNISTS have accused the American Federation of Labor of being part and parcel of capitalism. We have said that the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor is pursuing the same imperialistic policy as Wall Street, the same domestic policy as big business. In what concrete ways has the American Federation of Labor been doing this?

Examine the editorials of the current American Federationist, official organ of the American Federation of Labor, edited by William Green himself. What do these editorials support? Out of the eight editorials of the month seven specifically support capitalist policies.

Favor Class Collaboration.
One editorial favors class-collaboration in the form of the Otto S. Beyer plan.

Another praises the anthracite settlement, involving arbitration and curtailing the right to strike.

A third editorial applauds the United States senate for its world court resolution. Green's words might easily have been published in the organs of finance capital, which favors the league of nations and the world court.

Praises Dawes Plan.

The next editorial praises the effects of the Dawes plan; it chatters about the wonders of financial stability, its long stable currencies—again a desire of Wall Street.

The next editorial masquerades under the hypocritical title: "The Renaissance of Mexican Culture." Culture is discussed for one page—then we come to the real point. The point of course, is oil! William Green tries to balance himself between two stools: he wants to please his capitalist masters in America, and at the same time to uphold the hand of his friend Morones—the Gompers of Mexico, who would like to be the Mussolini of Mexico. Just now the Morones-Calles government in Mexico and the Standard Oil-Kellogg state department in Washington are having a little argument.

The state department wants the Morones-Calles government to put the final touches to the castration of the petroleum laws which (on paper, at least) nationalize Mexican oil, and threaten the vast profits of the American oil investors in Mexico. The Morones-Calles government pretends to be resisting the demands of Washington. This is how William Green tries to please both:

"No one can gainsay," says William Green in his editorial, "the right of a nation to make whatever law it wishes."

These editorials bear out in striking detail what William Green told a conference of bosses and workers last December in Newark, Ohio. After expressing his profound joy at seeing labor and capital getting together in conference of that kind, Green said:

"Will Not Fight Capitalism."
"The organizations of labor in America have never been committed to a policy of making war on capitalism. But we may add something to the social order, recognizing the right of private ownership and the rights of private property."

THE COMMITTEE OF 48 yet sitting fast as it did on that eventful day.

Yes, old chap, they are sitting fast. They hold the fort for Liberalism and J. A. H. Hopkins (all of him) for the Committee of 48. Like the "Forty-eighters" of old, these pioneers broke virgin ground. They were the first to have their national convention at St. Louis, which was to give birth to a mountain, drenched in a hotel by those mischievous boys of the American Legion. Their spirits undampened—but without even a mouse to point with pride, not to speak of a mountain—Messrs. J. A. H. Hopkins (all of him), Allen McCurdy, et al., packed up their socks, toothbrushes and bound volumes of the New Republic and repaired back to the home of their childhood, New York.

Since then no one has heard a peep out of them. Occasionally their prophet and publicity monger, J. A. H. Hopkins, would issue a manifesto concerning the indignation his Committee of 48 (all of them) felt over some new iniquity of the republicans and democrats. (They stop at nothing, you know.)

But now the Committee, I. e., J. A. H. Hopkins, is getting out its paper, The Liberal, with the announcement of the platform of the so-called Progressive Party of New York, the post-bellum child of the brain of J. A. H. Hopkins. And in it we find a touching epistle which reads:

"Some of you may recollect me as the old man from Texas, that met with you at our St. Louis conference. That day has been to me a milestone in a long and eventful life. I recollect you all and remember how you looked while the 'powers of darkness' howled around us (they must have looked exceedingly like wet hens, we'll bet), thirsting for our blood, but we sat fast and I believe that the

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A short program has also been arranged. A one-act play, "The Last Day of the Paris Commune," and a moving picture depicting the lives of class war prisoners in Europe and America will be shown. There will also be several musical numbers.

SCANDINAVIAN AND FINNISH LABOR JOIN FIGHT ON ANTI-ALIEN LAWS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

POCATELLO, Idaho, March 25.—The Scandinavian Workers' Club has sent a resolution protesting against the anti-foreign-born legislation that is now before congress to the Swedish minister and to Senator Borah.

Protest to Finnish Minister.
TACOMA, Wash., March 25.—The local Swedish-Finnish organization—"The Order of Runeberg"—has sent a resolution protesting against the bills that are aimed at the foreign-born workers to the Finnish in Washington.

"Vasa Order of America" Protests.
PORTLAND, Ore., March 25.—The Scandinavian Workers' Club is attempting to arrange a joint meeting with the "Vasa Order of America" to hold a protest meeting against the anti-foreign-born legislation.

deems best for those under its jurisdiction." (That is, Mexico has a right to pass its petroleum law.)

Wall Street imperialists.
"But no government can honorably violate its contracts." (That is, Mexico must not do anything to harm American oil investors.)

"On the other hand, many of these so-called contracts are legal fictions to disguise fraud." (That is, after all Mexico is fighting a bunch of crooks. What extraordinary acrobatic Here's how Green finally regains his balance, like a well-trained tightrope walker:

"To the protests of foreign representatives that the so-called oil and land laws are retroactive and confiscatory, President Calles responds that the impression is based on an incomplete legal situation. What he means (This is William Green's explanation, not mine) of course is that legislation may be modified by executive regulators modifying the scope and proceedings of the enforcement of the laws."

What William Green means, of course, is: Do not worry, gentlemen oil investors, the petroleum law is a paper law; my friend Morones may appoint administrators who won't carry it out. You know how that is, my friends. Mexican laws are even more flexible than our American laws. Get the right politicians in office and you are safe.

The next editorial in the current Federationist deals with labor insurance, another form of class collaboration.

"Labor Investment Service."
The last editorial deals with "A Labor Investment Service!" "In this issue," says the editorial, "we publish a memorandum by Prof. William Z. Ripley of Harvard University outlining a suggestion for a labor investment policy. . . . With the spread of ownership of securities and the development of what is called popular ownership there developed the problems of how to make intelligent use of (stock) voting power when it is provided."

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TWO HEROES COMING FROM GENEVA



Chamberlain and Briand Somewhat Damaged and Without Expected Flowers.

Two Soldiers of Freedom

By MANUEL GOMEZ.

THE SOLDIER has no vote. The slogan, "Keep politics out of the army!" represents a time-honored and jealously guarded tradition. Every precaution is taken to cut the army off from the rest of society so that it will be an unfeeling agent of the ruling class. With the increasing centralization of state power this becomes more and more necessary, for frequent use of the military against the workers in strikes tends to revive any vestiges of class feeling lying dormant in the soldiers and carries with it the danger of fraternization with the "enemy."

The court martial that sentenced Paul Crouch and Walter Trumbull to prison terms of 40 and 26 years respectively for organizing a Communist group among the U. S. soldiers in the Hawaiian Islands, no doubt considered Communism in the army as akin to mutiny. It was not hatred of the abstract doctrines of Communism that dictated the original savage sentences (later reduced, under pressure, to 4 years for Crouch and 2 for Trumbull), but rather the knowledge that the Communist movement has become a world force. In the minds of the military judges was the hidden fear that the army cannot permanently be isolated from the influences sweeping over the social class to which most soldiers belong by origin. They were confronted by the fact that every important revolution of masses in history was participated in by the military. Precedents of the most disconcerting nature exist—as for instance, the revolutionary activity of the national guard in Paris in the days of the 1871 Communards—or the action of the czar's cossacks who refused to fire upon the tumultuous workers of Petrograd and made common cause with them one historic day in 1917.

Possibly the judges would have been less severe with Crouch and Trumbull had they not committed their "crime" of Communism while stationed at an overseas colonial possession. Modern governments are extraordinarily sensitive about their colonies and semi-colonies. Morocco, Syria and China are constantly before their eyes. The Philippine Islands are close to China. The Hawaiian Islands are several thousand miles away, but the influence of Chinese events spreads rapidly among the Hawaiian working class, made up predominantly of Filipinos and Asiatics. The judges were not ignorant of this.

When Communism appears in an army of occupation, notwithstanding all the efforts at political segregation of the soldiers, it is a sure danger signal for imperialism. It is a sign of decay in the inner organism of the imperialist system so widespread as to stimulate the national liberation movements in the very territories which the imperialist armies are required to keep subdued.

Big changes have taken place in the United States army thru the 150 years of its existence. Qualities required of the ragged riflemen of 1776 were the exact antithesis of the contemporary military ideal. Washington's army was revolutionary. There was no talk of "keeping politics out." The ranks were supposed to be imbued with a deeply felt political purpose. Today the army is a typical auxiliary force of parasitic capitalism—expected to serve with equal equanimity, in aggressive warfare, in defense, or in

putting down a revolutionary disturbance.

The Mexican War was a war of aggression; nevertheless the character of the army was still quite different from at present. The Civil War was again revolutionary. The army was permeated with political life, despite the draft. It was not until after 1898 that a new type of army began to develop, with the characteristics of a permanent "army of occupation."

Meantime U. S. capitalism was already beginning to pass from free competition to monopoly. The United States was in process of becoming a land of trusts, with an unprecedented concentration of capitalist strength against the workers in the class struggle. In 1894 President Cleveland used federal troops against the workers in the big Pullman strike despite the protest to Governor Altgelt of Illinois into whose state the troops were sent. From then on, use of state and federal forces to break strikes became more and more frequent.

The so-called "democratic" period of American capitalism gave place to the absolute domination of Wall Street's financial oligarchy. The United States became the American empire.

The army became an imperial army. "Join the army and see the world!" became the slogan of recruiting bureaus. American soldiers (or sailors, or marines) were stationed in the Hawaiian Islands, in the Philippines, at Porto Rico, Panama, Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Central America. The Americans appeared everywhere as aliens, clearly marked off from and entirely out of sympathy with the native population which they dominated. A new type of officer appeared in the U. S. military service, the typical colonial administrator—long a familiar figure in the British colonial possessions of the Far East. Wood, Lassiter, Russell—these names indicated the development. Such military rulers naturally became thorough autocrats among their own soldiers.

Considerable sections of the soldiers themselves degenerated to the level of colonial parasitism and brutality in treating the natives with unconcealed contempt. I had several long talks with Trumbull when he came to Chicago, shortly after completing his term at Alcatraz military prison, and he recounted numerous instances where the soldiers in the Hawaiian Islands went out of their way to visit indignities upon the natives. The phrase, "as good as a white man," represents the ultimate superlative in the lingo of the U. S. colonial armies.

At the same time, these very conditions tend to undermine the self-respect and morale of the soldiers—unless their isolation from the economic and political currents in the homeland can be rigidly maintained. The reactionary role of the army becomes manifest. The inner resistance to disintegrating influences is weaker. Thus when the army seems most identified with imperialism, when it would appear to be incapable of being stirred by an idea of any kind—precisely at this point is there the greatest danger of the balance being disturbed at the first contact with the facts and ideology of the class struggle.

The World War supplied this contact. Professional soldiers were thrown together with freshly recruited masses and drafted men direct from the factories, mines and mills. The swollen

war army required different slogans from the old "regulars." There was a general politicalization of the troops; official propaganda, tendencies and poisonous tho it was, appealed to the political consciousness of the men. Special laws even provided for soldier participation in the elections at home!

Added to such factors was the experience of the war itself—and finally, the influence of the Russian revolution.

Mutiny appeared in the American army when troops were shipped into the arctic north to fight against the Soviet forces at Archangel. The French sailors of the Black Sea fleet also mutinied when sent against the workers' and peasants' republic.

And now, years after the war, we find an American army of occupation carrying the seeds of a national liberation movement to an American colony where no such movement had previously existed! One of the primary aims of the Hawaiian Communist League, Trumbull told me, was national independence for the Hawaiian Islands. Seventy-five soldiers had joined the league up to the time of its suppression.

Crouch and Trumbull noted the intense exploitation of the contract laborers from the Philippines, who toll away on the American-owned plantations for \$1.05 a day. They realized that there can be no emancipation for these workers without the overthrow of American imperialism. It is significant that, to accomplish their aim, they turned their eyes toward Soviet Russia, organized the Hawaiian Communist League and applied for affiliation to the Communist International.

The Communist is the rallying center of every kind of struggle against imperialist capitalism. It is the active ally of Chinese, Hindus, Moroccans, Koreans and Syrians. Why not of the Hawaiians?

Communism is the natural form in which the aid of Americans to the Hawaiian cause would express itself. The Workers (Communist) Party in this country is the ally of all American colonies and semi-colonies in their struggle for national liberation. The revolt of the colonies translates itself into support of the American working class.

There are not many Crouches and Trumbulls in the army. The forces of U. S. imperialism, at home and abroad, are the enemies of American workers as well as of the oppressed peoples of the colonies. But Crouch and Trumbull are symbols of the working class origin of the army, of its probable participation in the critical stages of the proletarian revolution. They are symbols of the Communist alliances between the revolutionary working class in the United States and the national liberation movement of the American colonies and semi-colonies.

All honor to Crouch and Trumbull true soldiers of liberty!

The Passaic Textile Workers Mass Meeting In Garfield Saturday

GARFIELD, N. J., March 25.—A meeting for the Passaic strikers will be held Saturday night, March 27, at 7:30 o'clock at the Belmont Hall, River Road and Belmont avenue. Ben Gitlow, Charles Krumbine and Jack Sichel will speak.

The New Magazine

Supplement of **THE DAILY WORKER**

Robert Minor
Editor

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The Rights of Workers and Capitalists



The A. F. of L. As Our Neighbors See It

(Translated from La Internacional of Buenos Aires, Argentina.)

THE American Federation of Labor of the United States represents in the labor movement the imperialist aims of the governing class. It is an organization ideologically bourgeois and conservative through and which has distinguished itself in the world's labor movement as the most reactionary. If the Yankee bosses had created the A. F. of L. themselves they could not have made it more advantageous for their purposes. It is so conservative that it even refuses to have anything to do with the conservative trades union International of Amsterdam, considering this latter to be too "revolutionary." This alone should be sufficient to show it up as an instrument of the privileged classes. The bourgeois-like policy of Sam Gompers which Mr. Green is now following, but reflects the thought and life of this reactionary labor federation.

In October there was a convention of the A. F. of L. in Atlantic City where various resolutions bearing on the working class movement and general situation in Latin-America were taken up. It is well for us to look them over because the A. F. of L. wishes to create for all of Latin-America an organization that will be an exact replica of the North American federation. The convention, in its usual bureaucratic way of course, dealt with certain intolerable excesses recently committed by Yankee imperialism in the Central and South American countries. Naturally the A. F. of L. does not consider these as "excesses" nor, were any real anti-imperialist resolutions introduced. The convention satisfied itself with hybrid agreements and resolutions which have no practical importance and which are intended only to demonstrate to the people of Latin-America that the A. F. of L. is concerned with questions affecting their welfare. It is plain fakery, downright hypocrisy. The U. S. state department at Washington would not have proceeded differently.

For example, there took place recently in Panama a tenants' strike which the U. S. troops stationed in that region suppressed in a bloody fashion. What did the convention of the American Federation of Labor decide to do? First, investigate carefully and thoroughly if the Yankee troops had really intervened and why. Second, in case the Yankee military intervention was unjustified, to authorize the president of the A. F. of L. to deliver an energetic note of protest to Mr. Coolidge. This is all; right here begins and ends the solidarity of the federation with the Panamanian workers. Naturally, the investigation will drag out over a long period of time; the months will pass and doubtless the functionaries of the A. F. of L. will receive of their colleagues the functionaries of the imperialist state, clear and convincing explanations showing that the American troops intervened against the striking tenants and in the interests of the workers and that the intervention took place at the request of those directly interested. It will then result that the intervention was not unjustified and that within a year, which time will undoubtedly have elapsed before the investigation is completed, there will no longer be any good reason for sending the aforementioned "energetic" note of protest.

If the A. F. of L. were really proletarian—an independent proletarian organization, it would at least have sent an immediate protest from the convention itself against the attacks of Yankee imperialism on the people of Latin-America. But the A. F. of L. could not do this because by so doing it would be betraying its own traditional principles, which are those of favoring the work of the imperialists, squelching or distorting all of the protests of labor.

This Panama affair is not the only one that serves to show the methods of the federation in practice. No one denies that in Venezuela

(Continued on page two)

THE A. F. OF L. AS OUR NEIGHBORS SEE IT.

(Continued from page one)

there exists an oppressive reactionary dictatorship. The A. F. of L. took up this case not to openly condemn this dictatorship but to authorize Mr. Green, president of the federation and semi-official representative of the Imperialists "to act in accordance with his best judgment and information in this problem." In the question of Tacna and Arica in which Yankee imperialism plays a definite role the convention decided to address itself to President Coolidge and to tell him that "the U. S. representatives who have no special interests to serve in the disputed territory should not permit anything to happen that might be dangerous to the peace." Regarding the situation in Porto Rico where hundreds of thousands of workers and peasants are the object of the most horrible exploitation on the part of the North American capitalists, the convention did nothing but recommend to the Yankee government that a special commission be appointed to study this problem.

Concerning the happenings in Nicaragua, Ecuador, and Bolivia, the A. F. of L. did not take any stand "because it lacks information"! Such

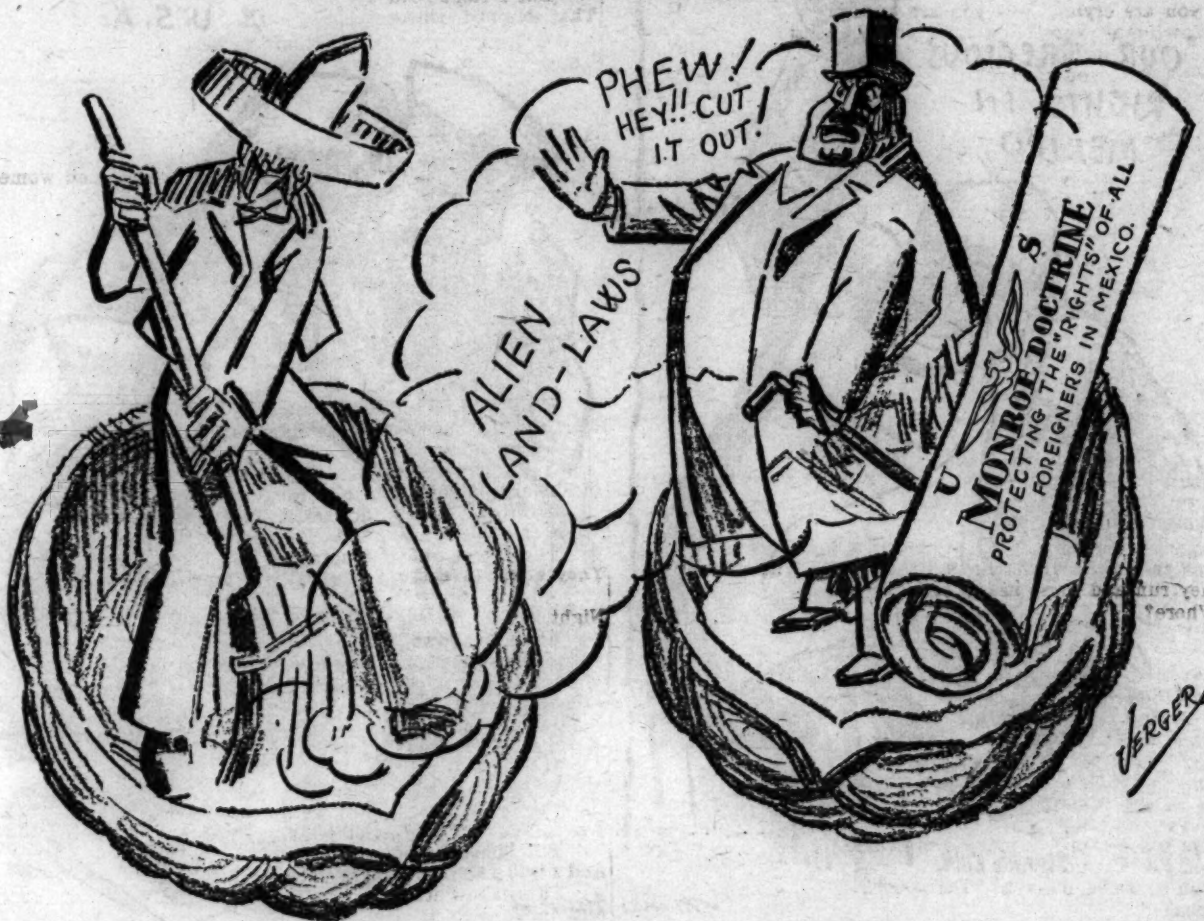
is the interest of the A. F. of L. in Latin-American problems. It dodges them all and does not take any real proletarian stand or action in any of them. All of its resolutions are inspired in the evident desire to save the United States government and itself from all responsibility in the eyes of the masses of the Latin-American working class.

And it cannot be otherwise. Santiago Iglesias, the Porto Rican socialist leader and Mr. Green explain it in this way—"It is evident that the A. F. of L. is an effective agency to carry to Spanish America an interpretation of the true spirit and humanitarian ideals of our nation."

"Our nation" is the United States. Its true spirit and its humanitarian ideals are naturally the ideals of imperialism and of the capitalist class that rules in the United States. The A. F. of L. is the agency for these ideals for Central and South America.

The foregoing demonstrates by itself the true character of this organization which desires and aspires to catch in its net the entire Latin-American labor movement. To defend ourselves from it is to defend ourselves against the instruments of the most powerful imperialism of the universe.

"Let's Make Him Eat the Dust"



"A Portrait"

By Michael Gold

Mr. Harry Gutman, fat and rosy as a balloon fish after his bath and shave, sat down to breakfast with a smile. The sight of food always pleased him, and it was a fine morning. His fat, comfortable wife, who always said "yes" to everything he demanded, sat pouring his coffee from a glittering percolator.

"Well, dear, spring is here," he said, rubbing his hands and tucking the napkin under his chin. "Um, um," he grunted, with a pleased air, "sausages and griddle cakes, and ham and eggs; just the things I wanted!"

His children were off in a select boarding school, and so breakfast was always a quiet, comfortable tete-a-tete at the Gutman suburban home. No hurry to be off to work; no dish-washing to think of, either.

"I'll have to dismiss that chauffeur, Harry," said Mrs. Gutman. "He really is getting awful fresh. Last night I caught him making love to the cook, and right in the kitchen."

"Mm, mm," mumbled Mr. Gutman, his mouth full of food. He was not paying attention; he was reading the stock market quotations in the New York Times, his favorite newspaper. "Mm, mm, Sarah, just imagine; Stand-

ard Oil and General Motors have gone up six points. That certainly is good news for us. I knew I had the right hunch when I bought that batch of them last month."

"I ordered a beautiful evening gown at Jacquard's yesterday, Harry," said Mrs. Gutman. "It looks fine on me, especially with my diamond sunburst at the corsage."

"Mm, mm," said Mr. Gutman, still absorbed in the favorite page of his favorite newspaper.

After breakfast he motored out to the country club in his suburb and played a round of golf. The doctor had ordered him to go in for golf; he was really getting quite fat. He enjoyed the game, and it threw him into the company of such influential people.

At about eleven he started for the city by train. He reached New York at noon and went for his lunch to a certain quiet and expensive restaurant where other fat, rosy, well-dressed men of influence like himself dined—bankers, lawyers, corporation executives and super-salesmen.

At lunch he met a certain Mr. Blindheim, who was promoting a big land boom at a summer resort near New York. He talked of it all through

lunch, and told of the wonderful chances for making money there.

Mr. Gutman was quite tempted to invest.

"But my living expenses run so high, I never have much free money," he protested. "However, I'll think it over, and let you know in a day or so."

After lunch he went down to the bank of which he was president. It was a large ornate affair and always gave him a thrill of pride. As he walked through the marble and onyx hall the bank guard greeted him respectfully, the clerks looked up and said, "good morning," meekly, and various officials buzzed up to greet him. He felt like a king, solid and secure. He was annoyed when a pale little man in drab clothes stepped up and eagerly began chattering something.

"Mr. Gutman," the man said humbly, "they've cut off my strike benefit, and our shop is still out on strike, and I don't know how I can support my family, for I've been sick—"

For the first time that day the august and genial Mr. Gutman frowned.

"These matters must be taken up in the union," he said severely, "not here. Here I only conduct the bank business; we don't mix the two. Go

back to the union and see the secretary."

The worker turned away and left submissively. He realized he had made a bad mistake. Yes, banks and trade unions should not be mixed in this manner. One means struggle, the other wealth and security. The union is only the "poor, old-fashioned father who gave a start in life to his brilliant son and is now looked down upon."

Mr. Gutman walked into his expensive mahogany fitted office and sat down at an enormous desk.

The day's work had begun for this modern \$15,000 a year labor leader. Yes, labor leader, dear reader; did you think I was describing a member of the bourgeoisie?

DON'T MISS AN ISSUE
of
THE NEW SATURDAY MAGAZINE
SECTION
of
THE DAILY WORKER
Next Week!
MICHAEL GOLD STORIES
MAURICE BECKER CARTOONS
Good reading by and for real workers!

"In the Dungeon"

Dedicated to Naftoli Botvin.

MEN.

One, three, ten, fifty—
Every day in this little cell!

Cell! A cave on top of earth, made of stone by men—
Black damp stone that always spits with narrow streams of water
From top to bottom, like blood of prisoners
From head to tiptoe of their feet.

Why so, walls?

You walls have blood?
You walls have tears?
The guards beat you too
With rubber pipes?

They sting you too with needles?

To cry, to squeal?

You have secrets? Ha ha ha ha ha ha ha—

Secrets about the revolution—

And you squealed?

Now you are crying, now you are crying!

How many were hung after you squealed?

Did you think of them, eh?

Why don't you answer?

Speak! Speak!

You see me. Why don't I speak?

I lost here one eye and five teeth, and got three wounds in
my chest.

Four big hungry rats were put into my cell to make me speak—
One word.

I was silent.

I even didn't cry.

See my bandaged head; I fell asleep, and rats began to bite.

And that black hungry cat, too, was brought in here
And cat with rats fought for my head.

I didn't speak.

But you spoke, I see, you spoke!

And for your cowardice, more victims will be tortured and shot.

Tortured! Tortured! You know how?

Oh! Polish cultured men always fought for independence

And every naive fool helped them in their fight for liberty—

To torture others. Torture—others!

A big sack, the length of men;

They put you naked in the sack, put cats in the sack

And then with sticks they hit the cats to craze them

Till they run and jump in the sack.

Where?

At you!

They stick their nails thru your flesh to the bones,

Pull them out and stick them in again—

Five mad cats with twenty feet, sharp nails into your body!

They stick them in and pull them out till they get blind

With the blood of the victim's body.

Man and sack lie deadly bitten till a doctor full of culture

Of Europe and of Poland says,

"Five minutes' rest, two buckets of cold water

And five other cats will make him squeal."

But I didn't; no, I didn't.

Only you squealed, did you? Did you?

Speak!

Ha ha ha ha ha ha ha ha ha ha ha ha ha ha ha ha ha

Hey Guards! All guards, come in!

Bring your hungry rats, bring your mad cats in sacks

With sticks and rubber pipes.

And let them cut and tear my flesh,

And I will laugh;

For rebels do not feel when a great ideal is at stake.

Sonia! SONIA!

You here too!

Did you speak? No, you didn't speak; you are strong.

The first time I looked into your eyes, I knew you would not
speak.

How many? Who can count them, there are so many thousands
here.

Count them, Sonia, count them!

Heads, heads, and souls that speak with their eyes.

See them moving? Men, women, they want to push the
walls apart,

These iron walls with iron bars, watched by guards,

With faces red like flame, yellow teeth, and rubber pipes in
their hands,

To beat, to torture, that one might tell where his friends are
hidden.

Ha ha ha ha ha ha ha ha ha ha ha ha ha!

I didn't speak!

No rebel speaks his secrets.

Two, five, twenty-five, fifty!

Guards with rubber pipes, guns, faces red like fire,

Drunken faces, teeth—yellow tiger fangs,

Eyes greenish gray—

And they are here to question all the secrets of your life!

Who sent you here? Ha ha ha ha ha ha ha ha!

So many of you?

Cowards!

- - By Bonchi Friedman

I—One, with chains on hands and feet, with iron jacket,
And you—fifty, fifty cowards—
For two dollars a day to torture men.
But you cannot make me speak. Walls would speak, not I.

Walls, walls!

These walls are built of men, martyrs,
Killed here when you wanted then to speak and they were silent.
Men, women, with proud heads, with souls that could em-
brace the world,

Whom you brutes killed—killed for two dollars a day.

Speak, walls, speak your names!

You walls are not made of brick,

You are human bodies, with a name for every brick;

Every brick a man, a rebel, killed by men

For two dollars a day!

Here they are! Names, names of comrades!

But I can't read them—

That damned constant night!

Hey, guards, bring some light in here.

I have to read the names of friends.

Whom you, with rubber pipes, hungry rats and cats

Have killed here. Ha ha ha ha ha!

Marinsky, Stanesloof, Rimsky!

More light—let me read them all—

How many? Ten hundred, thousands—men and women

Who fought for the freedom of the earth.

Voices! Voices! Coming from afar—

Voices here too! Outside of the prison,

Breaking thru the walls.

Don't speak, don't speak, one while only!

Multitudes will wreck these walls;

Walls of blood and stones of martyrs.

Listen to those sounds; sounds of multitudes of men, women,
children;

Multitudes, multitudes with distorted faces,

With shining faces murmuring, roaring, storming castles of
masters,

And fortresses of dark dungeons.

Hey guards, chiefs, priests, cultured doctors, prepare your necks!

See there, that is the border to the other country;

There they always sing the "Brotherhood of Man."

They come with banners red like blood;

They come to make you speak for your crimes.

Night.

Again shadows,

And walls stained with marrow of Wronsky's head,

Smashed yesterday after his confession to the priest.

Rats eating Wronsky's marrow.

And you are here—guard! With yellow teeth like fangs

Again to torture me for sixteen franc a day.

Ah, she is groaning;

Hey, you cultured doctors, Sonia is dying,

Whom you and the priest yesterday seduced!

But Sonia did not speak.

And I will kill that hungry rat—

I'll swallow it!

And choke with it. Ha Ha Ha Ha!

But I would not speak.

Polish Free Republic! Ha Ha Ha Ha!

Oh, the Poor Passaic Reporters

By MICHAEL GOLD.

THE Passaic strike has given some
of us more joy than nearly any
other event that has taken place in
American history.

It is the first strike in which news-
paper reporters and photographers
were beaten up by the police. What
a howl they set up. I went out to
them, and almost, but not quite, wept
when I heard their stories. Innocent
as lambs, trusting as virgin brides,
non-partisan as hairy apes, thinking
only of work and home and mother
and their salary checks and expense
accounts, these martyrs were brutally
slugged by the cops, and their cam-
eras smashed as they idled on the
fringes of the Passaic picket-line.
They were doing nothing, and they
were busted in the nose. Can such
things happen in free America? Is
there no justice? Hasn't a reporter
any sacred rights any more? That's
what they want to know; and they
shoot craps, drink bad bootleg and
flirt with the girls to drown their
sorrows.

Really, one can't be sorry for them.
Reporters have covered many, many
strikes, and they have seen many,
many men and women beaten down
by the brutal police.

But they have never said anything

in protest. They have in fact, libeled
strike leaders, or like Mr. Leary of
the New York World, have often wov-
en vile innuendoes to sabotage the
strike.

Now their own ox is gored, and
they feel indignant. I hope the po-
lice go on slugging them—it will make
them understand the class struggle a
little.

It may make them lose a little of
that camaraderie with police that the
average American reporter is full of,
so that he regards himself most of
the time as a sort of unofficial detec-
tive.

Maybe, someday, if there are snafu
such sluggings, the reporters may
even form a union. There is a strong
one in England which has a closed
shop, and gets higher wages for its
writers despite the bad economic de-
pression there, than do American
reporters.

But there will have to be years of
heavy slugging, I guess, and more
bad hours than even now, lower wages
and dismissals, and amalgamations of
newspapers by millionaire owners.

There are many illiterates among
strike crowds, but they are not as
economically illiterate as the average
American reporter.

More power to the police clubs!
They're a fine education in this case.

"HANDS!"

A Story in Two Parts.
PART TWO.

UNTIL the day of his death, two pictures remained in Ted Rusten's memory; and one of them was of a bandaged hand.

He was thinking of this picture one day in the spring as he slowly paced back and forth on guard duty, with a heavy rifle on his shoulder. The blue water of Lake Michigan lay calm and smooth in the gray light of early dawn; only the faint splash of the waves against the foundation of the Municipal Pier indicated to the lonely man the existence of motion and sound in all the universe. In the west a few stars shone dimly above the jagged skyline of Chicago's loop. From the east came a fitful breath of air, to remind him of the rumor he had heard the day before—that before many hours they would be on their way to the rocking, thundering battlefields of France. Well, over there—yes, OVER THERE—he could forget the bandaged hand. For him, at least, war would have its benefits. An exciting battle would be a good place to lose this ever-present, torturing recollection.

The eastern sky was suffused with rose and saffron, as the sleepy sentinel turned to walk up the pier toward the shore. Soon he could expect to see a few early risers coming to view the sun as it slowly emerged out of the lake; and only an hour or so later he would be relieved and allowed to quiet his memory in the sleep of weariness.

When he arrived at the end of the promenade, he saw a woman and a little girl approaching the pier. It was unusual for young children to come so early in the morning, Ted thought, as he turned to retrace his steps toward the lake; but this was an unusually fine morning, and perhaps the child was about to see her first spring sunrise. He shifted the heavy rifle slightly on his narrow shoulder, and again allowed his thought to dwell upon the bandaged hand.

"I wonder," he said to himself, "if Slingerland got any stokers at Aden. Well, I sure turned down a good job once in my life, and I've never stoked a day since. What is war—?"

"Help! Help!" he heard a woman scream behind him.

Turning quickly, he raced toward the frantic figure. She was alone on the pier—hurrying back and forth along the edge, wringing her hands in anguish, and peering down into the green water. She was about to leap after her loved one when Ted reached her side and pulled her back. He slipped the gun from his shoulder, and had reached for his cartridge belt, when his eyes caught a glimpse of the face which was turned toward him. The woman's face had widened in terror. She shrank back as if she expected a blow, and stumbled on the rough planks, yet kept her blue eyes fastened on the face of the man.

A horrible lassitude overwhelmed the sentry, and in front of his eyes appeared the image of a bandaged hand. All the pent feelings of his bitter life swept across his soul, and left him shaking and bent. He was brought to consciousness by the piercing cry of the woman, "My baby! Save my baby! Oh, in God's name, save her, save her!"

Ted Rusten held her eyes with his gaze.

"Madam, I can't swim."

Her hand clutched at her breast, and her blanched face confronted his incomprehensibly. Her lips tried to speak, but there was no sound. Her eyes opened wider and wider, as she slowly, tensely retreated a step; then suddenly with a heart-rending cry she ran to the edge and threw herself into the water.

As Ted poised on the platform before plunging to save her, the last sight that met his eye was a bare little white hand, where the baby girl was sinking for the last time.

AND so, until the day of his death, two pictures remained in Ted Rusten's memory, one was of a bandaged hand, the other of a baby's outstretched fingers. Wherever he found himself—on the deck of a ship, in a phonograph factory, deep down in a coal mine, or in any of the dozen different kinds of construction camps—there, also, he found the two pictures. No one ever knew what occupied Ted Rusten's memory; he never divulged these indelible mental images to even his most intimate acquaintances. They were too intertwined with the very fabric of his being to be wrenched and jerked in conscious discussion. Besides, he was always trying to blot them

out—to remove them—so that once more he could assert his independence and cease the life of an underdog.

It was fifty miles from Casper to this construction camp, as the crow flies; but it was eighty, as the wagons and automobiles crawl. Two days it had taken Ted Rusten to make the trip, on an antiquated truck loaded with five tons of iron plates; and when the forlorn vehicle gave a last sputter in front of the cook shack, he gave a sigh of relief that discounted his aches and his hunger. For two months in the terrific heat of a Wyoming summer he had worked every day, Sundays included—shoveling dust that burned his eyeballs, out of engine pits, out of water-main ditches, and finally out of two huge rectangular holes where the heaviest machinery would be installed. Some days would be deathly still, without a trace of a breeze and with a baking head. But those days were the fewer, and the best; for if on certain days a slight wind blew, those in the hole received no benefit from it, and, indeed, had to tie a rag about their eyes in order to work at all.

Every evening, at the close of the day's toil, he walked from the plateau where he had been working, down a steel hill to the narrow, stony wash where the camp was pitched. Here were six sleeping tents, and the commissary and eating tent combined. For two months—sixty-one days—he had grabbed a washpan and endeavored to wash a portion of the dirt from his arms and head. Then, waited for the supper gong. Then, along with sixty other voracious men, gulped his supper in ten or fifteen minutes. Then, talked, or played cards, or read by the light of a smoky lamp until bedtime. Sixty-one times he had answered the breakfast gong, and a few minutes later trudged up the long hill to work. Sixty-one times he had eaten his dinner in that stifling tent where all the heat of sun and stove was preserved as though it were priceless. And again, in the evening, returned to an hour or two of masculine recreation, without one gleam of beauty, or carefree laughter, or feminine sympathy.

That night it rained. The cowboy who cared for the horses said at bedtime that it was about time for an electrical storm, and soon after midnight it arrived. The tent-flaps cracked like cannon, the canvas roofs sagged beneath the weight of wind and water; all the bunks and the floors of the tents were soaked, as well as the clothes and suitcases of the men. And in the morning, when they arrived at the big rectangular hole that had taken three weeks to dig, they found a new job.

The huge holes had been so planned that they were about six feet wider and longer at the bottom than at the top. Many extra hours had been spent in shoving off the sides so that they slanted out at the bottom. Then the concrete forms had been set perpendicularly, almost touching the dirt at the tip, but three feet from it at the bottom.

But, now, most of the dirt had been loosened by the rain, and had fallen against the wooden supports. A double crew of men worked on their stomachs and backs until late in the afternoon, removing scores of tons of dirt through little openings three inches high at the bottom of the forms. Twice Ted had had his head close to the aperture, when two or three tons of dirt had suddenly rolled down, filling his mouth and nostrils and threatening to push the wooden forms on top of him. Once, that afternoon, Heinrich Gerhardt, who had escaped death in the war by stealing out of Germany on a boatload of fish in July, 1914, and who now worked beside Ted, "safe at last"—once, that afternoon, he nearly lost his life. He thought he would crawl down behind the form and push the dirt out of Ted, thus relieving them both of lying on their stomachs. But he had no more than set foot on the bottom of the concrete form, when the whole wall caved in beside him, leaving him, unharmed, in a space barely large enough to allow his body to pass upward when three men pulled him out.

They finished shoveling the dirt out to the center of the wide floor, where horse-drawn scrapers took it up to the surface. Then the foreman ordered them to come with him to the other hole, where the concrete had already been poured. Here, also, the dirt walls had caved, but not so much. Here there was even more soil still remaining to be loosened by some slight tremor and sent heavily against the forms.

And yet, in spite of the danger apparent to even the most foolhardy, the foreman ordered all

the men to lower themselves behind the concrete and cut the wires. It would be a task to cut the remaining hour of the afternoon, if done in a hurry and with all the fifteen men clipping wires out a pause. The company was under a "rush" contract. Tomorrow the steel workers would begin at day-break and the forms must be out of the way. The rain had held them back nearly a day; the men must make up for the time the elements had stolen from the work; the job had to be completed by sundown.

The wires were to be cut.

For two days the men had been looking forward to that part of the work, and had already solved the problem of doing it safely. It would take one or two hours longer, but it might prevent the loss of one or more human lives. The idea had evolved out of the fertile brain of Heinrich, the German; he suggested that a heavy iron rod be wired to each pinch bar. Ten of these extended bars would be sufficient, and the men who used them could stand safely above the forms.

Of course, the men had not broached the idea to the foreman; that would be presumptuous. Besides, they were not sure but that he himself had some such plan in mind, and they would wait until the wires had to be cut before talking further thought about it. But now the time for the work had arrived, and the men had been ordered down into the passage, with no attempt on the part of the foreman to devise a safer method.

THE international group stood tense, their glances passing back and forth to the foreman, and to this Swede who somehow had become their spokesman. They liked this uneducated workman with the narrow shoulders. No matter how recently a laborer had arrived, he had a kind of involuntary respect for this silent, shuffling, ben figure who minded his own business and at the same time was able to divine the thoughts of others.

"Get your pinch bars, all of you, and cut those wires!" the foreman roared, and spat out all the tobacco in his mouth. He clenched his fists and thrust his huge body toward the group of men.

"I'll be damned if I don't fire anyone who isn't down that hole in three minutes!" Take your choice, damn you! Cut those wires or walk to town!"

Rusten stood gazing into his angry face. The other men remained with Rusten. The foreman was holding his watch.

"Two minutes left!" He let fly a string of curses. "I'll fire the bunch of you! I'll have men here who'll take orders if I have to hold the whole job up! I'll call out all the stiffs in Casper, and you ——— can hoot it eighty miles if you're able! Once for all! Are you goin' to cut them wires?"

"Boss," Ted slowly responded, "somebody will get hurt down there. If we wire —"

"Wire Hell! Why should I wire anything? Who's goin' to get hurt at that baby play! I'm damned, low-down Swede, the sun is goin' down, and you stand there talkin' about wiring! Once for all! Get your pinch bars!"

"Boss, I been thinkin' things over for about twenty-five years, an' I kinda got a couple of pictures —"

The foreman's face became purple with rage. He lifted his huge fist and held it as though ready to crush the head of the bowed workman.

"Pictures!" he roared through lips twisted by fury. "Pictures! What the hell has pictures got to do with cuttin' —"

Ted raised his hand.

"I gotta couple of pictures, boss, and I kinda thought I —"

"Well? Spit it out! Get done with it!"

"I could cut dem wires tonight alone. They're easy to find in the dark, an' I can work straight through till daylight."

The eyes of the foreman stood out in his amazement, and his mouth sagged half open. The laborers turned their astonished gaze upon their companion, and Heinrich Gerhardt pushed his way to his side and exclaimed:

"No! No! Vot do you mean! Dose walls, dey fall on you! You get killt, sure!"

By this time the foreman had recovered his composure.

"Aw, you're afraid of nothin', you! Those walls are through fallin'. They've been fallin' all day, and there ain't any left to fall. What's the idea of this, Rusten? You've no call to work alone. Get your pinch bars, you fellows, and set to work! We can finish it by supper time."

Again all eyes turned to the man with the

After the second of 1903, a party. The Menchikoff and Iskra (Plechankov) (who of the Mensheviks) lished in Iskra to an article of the party and a proper method. He did not the majority of the article he resigned.

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Letter to the Editorial Staff of Iskra - By Lenin, 1903

After the second party convention in the summer of 1903, a tenseness prevailed in the Russian Party. The Mensheviks boycotted the central committee and Iskra, whose editors were Lenin and Plechanov (who was still with Lenin) and Martov (of the Mensheviks). This letter of Lenin, published in Iskra, November 25, 1903, was an answer to an article of Plechanov and an attempt to unite the party and reduce the differences, and establish a proper method of discussion of the points of dispute. He did not succeed, and in December, when the majority of the editors refused to print his next article he resigned from the staff.

The fact that Lenin recommends publicity and party discussions in this particular situation, does not mean that he regarded party discussion as possible in every situation. And under no circumstances can it depend on the caprice of one comrade or another to start a party discussion without a concrete basis for it in everyday questions pending in the party. We recommend this article to the active members of the party and especially the responsible party workers.

THE article "What Not to Do" (by Plechanov, translator) raises such every-day, immediate questions of our party life that it is difficult to resist the desire to answer immediately to the announcement that the columns of the paper would be opened—it is especially difficult for a regular co-editor of Iskra, especially difficult in a moment when a delay in giving my opinion would perhaps mean a withdrawal of the opportunity.

And I wanted to give my opinion in order to remove some possible and perhaps avoidable misunderstandings.

I want to say first of all, that the author of the article is a thousand times correct, in my opinion, when he emphasizes the urgency of preserving the unity of the party, and of avoiding new splits, especially for differences which cannot be considered of importance. A call for peace-loving, mild conciliation is commendable on the part of a leader in general and especially at this moment.

To pronounce anathema on or exclude from the party, not only the former economists, but also groups of social-democrats, who still suffer from "certain inconsistencies," would without question be unreasonable—unreasonable to such a degree, that I can wholly understand the excited tone of the author toward the figure of the straight-lined, stubborn, dull Subachevich (a literary figure—translator) which he has imagined, and which will certainly stand as an exception. We think even further, when we get the party program and the party organization we must not only hospitably open the pages of the party organs for exchange of opinions, but also grant to the groups the possibility of a systematic explanation of their insignificant differences—to the little groups, as the author says, which in their inconsistencies defend some of the dogmas of revisionism, and which for one reason or another insist on having their group peculiarities and individuality. Just in order not to be too narrow-minded and stiff, à la Subachevich, toward "anarchistic individualism," it is necessary, in our opinion, to do everything possible—even to some deviations from the beautiful schemes of

centralism and unconditional submission to discipline—in order to give liberty of expression to those groups, to give the whole party the possibility of weighing the importance or unimportance of the difference, to define just where, in what and on which side the inconsistency is to be found.

It is undeniably time decisively to throw away the traditions of the sectarian "Kruskovshina" (the period of small circles) and—in a party which has its roots in the masses—raise the decisive slogan: more light, let the party know everything, let it have every and all material, in order to estimate every and all differences, reversions towards revisionism, deviations from discipline, etc. More confidence in the independent judgement of the mass of the party workers: they and only they can measure the extent of the ardor of the groups with split tendencies, they can with their slow, imperceptible, but nevertheless persistent pressure, inspire "good will" to live up to party discipline, they can cool the fervor of anarchistic individualism, they can by the very fact of their level-headedness put on the record, show and prove the pettiness of the differences, exaggerated by elements inclined to split.

About the question: "What not to do?" (what not to do in general and what not to do in order to avoid a split) I would answer first of all: Do not hide from the party the tendencies toward split which appear and grow, do not hide anything of the circumstances and events, which indicate such tendencies. More. Do not hide this, not only from the party, but when possible from the outside public. I say "when possible," having in mind what is necessary to hide, for the sake of secrecy, but in these splits such circumstances play the most unimportant role. Broad publicity—that is the surest and the only reliable means of avoiding those splits which it is possible to avoid, in order to reduce to a minimum the harm by those splits which have already become unavoidable.

Indeed, think of the obligations which are laid upon the party by the fact that it already has dealings with the masses, and no longer with small circles. In order to be a mass party not only in words, we must draw into participation in all party affairs constantly broader masses, constantly raising them from their political indifference to protest and fight, from a general spirit of protest to a conscious acceptance of social-democratic (now read: Communist) views, from the acceptance of these views in principle to the support of the movement, from support to organizational participation in the party. Is it possible to attain this result without applying the broadest publicity in questions, from the decision of which one effect or another upon the masses may depend? Workers cease to understand us and leave us, a staff without an army, in cases of splits thru insignificant differences, says the author, and very correctly. And in order to make sure that the workers shall not cease to understand us, in order to get the workers from their experiences in the struggle and their proletarian instinct to give some lessons even

to us, the "leaders,"—for this it is necessary that the organized workers learn to follow the growing indications of a split (such indications have always existed and will always come up in every mass party) that they react consciously to these indications, estimate the events in a Russian or foreign backwoods section from the standpoint of the interests of the whole party, from the interests of the movement as a whole. The author is correct three times over when he emphasizes that much is given to the party center and much will be demanded of it. It is just for this reason that it is so necessary that the whole party should educate for itself systematically, quietly and unceasingly, the people in the center of the party, that it should be able to read as clearly as its own palm the whole activity of every candidate for this high post, that it should be acquainted with their individual peculiarities, with their strong and weak sides, with their victories and "defeats." The author makes remarkable keen comments which are obviously based on a rich experience—upon certain reasons for such defeats, and just because these comments are so keen the whole party should have the use of them. The party should always see every "defeat" even the partial "defeat" of one or another of its "leaders." Not one politically active person has gone thru his career without defeats of one kind or another, and if we speak seriously of influencing the masses, of gaining the good will of the masses, we should strive with all our powers that this defeat should not be hidden in the stuffy atmosphere of the small circles, but that they should be brot forward for the judgment of all. This seems at first glance inconvenient, it must always be felt as "insulting" to one individual leader or another, but this false feeling of inconvenience we must conquer; this is our duty to the party and to the working class. In this way and only in this way do we give to the whole mass of influential party workers (and not only to occasional circles or groups of them) the opportunity of knowing their leaders, and of putting every one of them in his proper place. Only wide publicity can correct all narrow, one-sided, capricious deviations, only this can transform the sometimes silly and ridiculous "pros and cons" into useful and necessary material for party education.

Light, more light. We need an immense concert; we must work up our experiences in order to justly assign the roles, to give to one the sentimental violin, to another the raging counter-bass, to a third the stick of the director. I hope the kind invitation of the author to a hospitable exchange of opinions in the party organ will be realized in all party publications. May everyone judge our "squabbles and trifles" about unharmonious "notes," which are shrill in the opinion of some, or false in the opinion of others, or (broken) in the opinion of a third group. Only from a series of such open arguments can there be attained a really harmonious group, only on these conditions will the workers be put in such a state that they cannot fail to understand us, only then can our "staff" depend on the really good and conscious will of its army, which will follow the staff and at the same time direct it.

glasses.

"Boss, with all dem men crawlin' round down there, someone is sure to get hurt! Now, I can go alone, and not make much fuss, and be through by daylight."

The foreman threw up his hands in disgust.

"Well, what the hell difference does it make to me, just so the wires are clipped? Get a short bar, then, and start in! The rest of you fellows, want over here carryin' cement!"

He turned away, but the men remained with Rusten.

"No!" repeated Heinrich again. "You shall not go alone! I go do half, myself!"

"Me, too" shouted half a dozen others.

Ted held up his hand, and shook his head.

"I gotta couple of pictures—and—and you keep your jobs. I'll be all right."

The foreman turned and started back, cursing.

"Damn it, I said, 'Come on!' Get to work, before you're fired!"

"Quick!" Ted urged him as he pushed him away. "Go on! Don't get fired! I'll be all right!"

And he turned away toward the pit. The young German hesitated. Then he thought of his mother and sister in Germany who were on the

verge of starvation, and ran quickly toward the cement-house.

Ted found a pinch bar, and shuffled to the corner of the hole where a side had caved, leaving a space large enough to permit him to lower himself to the floor. The dark earth extended above him fifteen feet; and even here where it had already fallen in, the wall looked ominous in the twilight. To his right, the wall was still intact. It would be difficult for even his slender body to penetrate that narrow fissure, and probably he would have to get on his back and worm his way in until he could reach the last wire in that end.

He inserted the bar, and applied his weight. There sounded the sharp click of a broken wire. The terrific pressure of the cement made the tense wires snap like icicles. One—two—three—click—click—click—six wires snapped on each upright. A few minutes later he was ready to cut those in the narrow fissure. He got down on his back and worked his way to the first upright. The effort took his breath and he waited a moment before raising the bar.

The earth above him came so close to the form that he could not even catch a glimpse of the sky. It seemed as if the mass of dirt at his side pushed against him and crowded closer over his chest. He imagined how it would look to him if all that

dark wall should slip, should slide, come rushing down upon him—upon his legs, his breast, his face. Would he still see the pictures, the bandaged hand and the little white hand? If he would not see them again, then wouldn't this be a good place to dig the wall with his bar?

But who could say for sure that he would never again see the pictures? Even though all that black weight should smother him—even though the earth itself should swallow him up, wouldn't the little white fingers and the bandaged hand still pierce through the fog of oblivion? And, besides, if he didn't cut these wires tonight, some other men would have to—men who did not have such pictures as he.

Yes, perhaps it would be best to go ahead and clip the wires.

GERHARDT brought some supper. When he reached the corner where he last had seen his companion, he stood for a moment in the moonlight, a chill creeping over his body.

"Hi! Rusty!" he called quaveringly.

The soft, cool breeze, laden with the odor of sage-brush, brought no answer.

They found him at the corner where he had begun to work, buried beneath a dozen tons of earth. The pinch bar was inserted behind a wire.

(The End)

"The Dawn of Tomorrow"

By Pauline Schulman.

COMRADE Moissey J. Ogin, in his articles on "Haorila and Joel," which are being published at present in the New York Jewish Communist daily paper, the Freiheit, draws a vivid pen-picture of the olden days when the Russian people were oppressed and suffered starvation. Particularly is the picture colorfully impressive when he describes the eve of a "pogrom" in the village of K. and the defense "army" consisting of but twenty-one persons, seventeen boys, four girls, possessing in all twelve pistols. But out of these twenty-one strong, only two were able to manipulate a pistol.

This was the "army" that had to face hundreds of peasants who had been made drunk and were well equipped with arms by the agents of the czar for the purpose of slaughter. How the little "army" succeeded against such odds, I cannot tell, but one thing I am sure of, that its members perceived the dawn of the morrow and went to lead others in that same direction.

The result of their labors is evident today, in the new Russia. To go into details is unnecessary for the facts in the Russia of today speak for themselves.

BUT here in New York! We, a committee of eight, five boys and three girls, attempted to approach a shop on 37th street in order to urge the workers to join the union. Before having the opportunity to enter the shop, two of the employers, who were notified by the elevator man who brought us up, met us in the hall, one with a pistol in his hand and the other with a club. The one with the pistol cried out, "I'll blow your heads off, if you dare come up here again. These are the orders given me by the captain of police."

We looked at him and smiled. He became furious, "So you doubt me?" And a shot was fired—in the air, of course. We stood there unafraid, and when we tried to go down, we found the elevator doors closed. The elevator man, to whom the order was given not to take us down, had obeyed.

Then the boss with the club in his hands began thus: "You have to stay here until the police will come and then I'll have you arrested." I inquired on what grounds. The reply was, "You threatened to enter my factory."

"We threatened to enter your factory," said I, "but you were shooting and yet it is we who will be arrested?" "Yes," was the answer, "how do you like it?"

One of our boys in the committee, a lad of eighteen years of age said with bitterness, "I will not go on my duties next time without some way to defend myself. Why should I stand like a damn fool and humbly watch others direct their shots at me?"

Listening to him I saw in my imagination the little "army" of twenty-one, seventeen boys, four girls, defending themselves against pogroms, standing against hundreds and thousands. In comparison to the army of the bosses, consisting of hired thugs, gangsters, ex-union officials, who assist them directly and indirectly; the police and above all the law and the courts which protect them, we are but an army of twenty-one strong. And yet what do we find? No one else but the militant workers must win control of the labor organizations and thru them defend the workers on the industrial field.

If it is really true that the police captain gives "orders" or permission to employers to shoot at those who come to speak to their fellow-workers, then it is he, the police captain, who will unintentionally contribute a great deal to recruiting new strength for the army of twenty-one strong.

NOT very many persons can see the dawn of tomorrow, particularly on the streets of New York. Some

"You Might Be President Some Day!"



Fred Ellis, noted proletarian cartoonist of The DAILY WORKER, just can't restrain himself in his delightful picture of the stupidity of the purveyors of patriotic piffle in our schools. "Be good," the teacher advises, "believe in God, Paul Revere and fairies."

are blinded by the luminous light of Broadway. Others are unable to penetrate the fog that envelops them. A man of the latter type sees only one way out of the fog—by becoming a business man and by exploiting others just as he had been exploited. For people like him the way into the business world is quite difficult. To accumulate a small capital to get a start at exploiting workers in the clothing business requires hellish toil. But it is very easy for one who is without capital but who desires to enter into business—it is very easy, he thinks, to work while others are on strike, in other words to become a scab. For such work he is naturally paid better than in normal times. He also works every day until eight or nine o'clock in the evening, not to speak of Saturdays and Sundays. But by the time he has a little money saved he is a candidate for the undertaker.

Such was the picture presented by Mr. U. when I observed his face in his own place of business. We, a committee doing organization work, went up to his shop, accosted his workers, and asked them to come down and join the union. Mr. U. did

not say a word. He did not attempt to speak, but was almost choked by his unspoken words. Probably he was reminded of the time he was scabbing. Mr. U.'s misty eyes surely could not see the dawn of tomorrow; he was the living picture of despair. He, who but a short while ago told his wife that he was not going to remain at the machine as Joey did, because he had "brains" and consequently could become a successful business man. (This is what most think).

Mr. U. with all his "brains" saw himself a ruined man as soon as his workers went down. His calculations were quite different: "Before the first order will be ready for shipment, I will go to the jobber for another one. The workers seeing so much work will surely work as long hours as I did when I was a worker." Thus he visualized the pathway leading to success.

What should he tell his wife now? The workers were on strike; the work was unfinished; he could not get paid for it. He would not even have the rent; all his future hopes were being shattered by those damned workers

who stopped so suddenly in their work.

Without them his "brains" did not amount to anything. And not only was Mr. U. encased by the fog of yesterday, but he was groping blindly in the darkness of today. Of course, not the eyes of Mr. U. can detect the dawn of tomorrow, nor can the eyes of those many more like Mr. U.

THERE are many girls who flounder in the same sea of darkness. Their only salvation is the matrimonial harbor, for any other path they cannot see. In the meantime, they do not mind slaving away in factories and working behind locked doors. Factories which in case of fire would surely prove altars of shameful sacrifice. For the stairs are wooden and narrow; the blaze of a match could set fire to the entire rickety structure. Yet they sit immovable, hoping that "Jim" or "John," perhaps the slave of one of these same establishments, will relieve them from their monotonous humdrum of a mechanical existence.

The dawn of the morrow colors the horizon red. But these poor creatures are color blind.

Lady Mosley Visits East Liverpool, Ohio

By Jimmy Clifford.

LADY CYNTHIA MOSLEY, millionaire part-owner of a big coal mine at Zeigler, Illinois, calls herself a socialist and is touring this country in the interest of the socialist party simultaneously with taking legal steps to get more profits out of this coal mine property in southern Illinois.

Lady Mosley recently visited East Liverpool, Ohio, as a special guest of the chamber of commerce to investigate the pottery plants and the condition of the workers, was entertained by the members of the chamber of commerce, officials of the pottery unions and members of the Potters' Manufacturers' Association. (Class collaboration.)

The party dined at the country club. She was asked, "How do conditions among the laboring people of the United States compare with those in England?"

She answered: "There is very little comparison between working people in the two countries. In England the average worker lives with his family, often of five or six children, in one room in a tenement house. Poverty prevails everywhere. The average potter in England receives about 45 shillings, which is about \$11 per week. In America the workers in many cases live in their own homes, drive automobiles to work, their families are well dressed and they seem prosperous. Everywhere I have visited the workers are contented; in England there is a general spirit of unrest in all industries. One of the most serious things which we have to contend with in the English potteries is the dust which settles upon the ware while it is being fired for the first time. A man after a few years' work in the potteries is subject to a poisoning which soon wrecks his whole system. You have up-to-date machinery in this country by which, I am told, much of this disease is eliminated."

Every class-conscious worker knows that regardless of what country he is working in that he and all other workers are being exploited by the capitalist class, who own and control the factories, mines and mills, and there is only one country in the world where the workers are not robbed

and they get the full product of their toil, and an equal opportunity to work, to learn and to develop physically and intellectually. That country is Russia, which is governed by the proletariat for the benefit of all the workers. Therefore, it is true there is no comparison between the workers in any country where the capitalist system has control. A worker is a worker and the results are the same. In America their families live in one or two rooms and also in company-owned shacks. Poverty prevails in this country and it is not hard to find if you look for it. So I do not think that the workers in this country are any better off than the workers are in England.

The average worker's wage in America is about enough to enable him to exist day by day, to produce more wealth for his boss; that is, if he has a job; if not, then he is out of

luck.

"Many workers owning their homes and automobiles" is a joke—a few workers are, no doubt, struggling to buy a home. But when an industrial depression comes to pass or the worker goes on strike for better working conditions they are not able to meet their payments in the loan, the bank forecloses on them. If they do manage to pay for a home by that time the worker is worn out and old enough to die. Yes, some of the workers are buying "Fords" and second-hand automobiles on the installment plan. Their cars are ready for the junk pile by the time they are paid for.

"We are prosperous and contented" bunk, the worker who seems prosperous and contented is the deluded self-hypnotized Henry Dubb, who is dumb enough to believe that we live in a free country, and that his chil-

dren have an equal opportunity to become president of the United States some day. Nevertheless, they are the product of the capitalist state of society.

The American potter does not live to be very old. The flint that is used in the clay to make ware is detrimental to the health of the potter. They inhale the dust and it cuts into their lungs and the consequences are they suffer and die with what is commonly called the potter's rot.

"We have up-to-date machinery," but it does not benefit the worker. He has to speed up and produce more with the improved appliances. When we, the workers, own and control the industries like the workers do in Russia then we will get the advantages of all modern machinery.

Lady Mosley, all the workers in America are not contented and we do not pretend, or intend to be, until the capitalist system is overthrown and the workers are in control of the means of production. We are now denied the right to live as human beings. We desire the opportunity to cultivate our taste for art, literature, music, travel, work and recreation. In the past we workers have been too busy producing wealth which made it possible for the idle class to live in luxury and enjoy the fullness of life.

We are tired of being subservient and listening to such insults as are being told: that we are prosperous and contented. Bah! Workers, we must agitate, educate, organize and fight, until we come into our own. Be men and women and refuse to be capitalized, and use all our efforts to be sovietized, like the workers did in Russia.

Lady Mosley, with the few hours that you spent in this town, you cannot be entertained and dined by the bosses, superintendents and labor officials in the most exclusive club house in the town, hurriedly go thru the few modern shops, and then expect to have a general knowledge of the workers' condition. I would suggest that you make an investigation of the river road potteries, and the homes in Harker avenue, Erie street, Jethro, Dixonville and other sections where the workers live. Then if you are sincere I know that your calculations of the workers' conditions would be about the same in this country as you report them to be in England.

Monotony

By Esther Aron.

THE clang of the alarm clock awakens Anna from dreams of a magic land of health and freedom. She looks at the clock and sighs—God! another day of monotony! She forces herself to get out of bed—lazily puts on one shoe, then another. Mrs. Elvine, her mother, peeps in and calls: "Anna, for goodness sake! Anna, its getting very late and your breakfast is getting cold."

Anna does not respond, for the very same words have echoed in her brain morning after morning, week after week. Mechanically she puts on her hat, gulps down her cup of cold tasteless coffee—rushes out. She must rush; she cannot stop to enjoy her meal or appreciate or discriminate in her food, for she must hurry to keep her job—or the hungry line of jobless workers will seize it from her. She cannot even enjoy the sweet, fresh smelling air of the morning. She must take the subway, where human beings are herded together like dumb, driven cattle. She reaches it and is mashed into the crowded train while the yards yell, "Plenty of room inside! All aboard!"

Anna is nearly crushed to death; more than ever are the crowds pouring in from all ends of this great city. At last the train lands at Forty-second street. On the steps she meets Essil, the swift one from her shop. A look of smug contentment shines on her face, for is she not lucky to have the opportunity of sewing hats? Is she not the swiftest girl in the place? To Essil the employer was a god who deigned to give his lower beings a chance to serve him.

But to Anna, life had once meant more than threading endless needles to sew hats that she can never dream of wearing. At times she felt like shouting to the forelady: "Give me anything—shoes, coats, anything but hats—hats!" but the words always died in her throat.

Who was she to rebel?—a little ant in this big world. What right had she to romance and adventure? Those things which every young person craves—she, just a slave in a capitalist grinding machine—a little necessary but unimportant cog in the wheel.

And she would once more return to the monotony of stitch—stitch—endless stitch.

The Botany Mills Cut Many Melons

THE Botany Consolidated Mills, Inc., was incorporated March 21, 1924, under the laws of Delaware. Its function is that of a holding company. It has acquired 99 per cent of the stock of the Botany Worsted Mills in Passaic, N. J., the assets, business and property of the Garfield Worsted Mills, Garfield, N. J., and large interests in two German textile groups, controlling some 30 affiliated companies in Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Latvia and Holland. The foreign companies are engaged in spinning and weaving woolen fabrics, ribbons, tapes and laces. The New Jersey companies constitute complete units for the manufacture of dress goods, cloackings and worsted yarns.

The Botany Worsted Mills was incorporated in 1889. The company operates 2,200 looms and its normal capacity is 125,000 pounds of yarn and 225,000 yards of woven dress goods per week. It owns 67 acres of land on which are located the 109 buildings of the plant, with an aggregate floor space of 2,124,175 square feet.

The Garfield Worsted Mills was incorporated in 1902. It operates 1,000 looms and has also weaving, dyeing and finishing facilities. Its normal capacity is 100,000 yards per week. It owns 29 acres of land in Garfield and the aggregate floor space of its plant is 376,360 square feet.

They employ about 11,000 workers.

When the holding company was organized in March, 1924, it proceeded to issue \$9,227,300 in 10-year 4½ per cent bonds. The bonds were sold by Blair and company at 96½, and with the proceeds the holding company proceeded to acquire the assets and business of the Garfield Worsted Mills and the stock of the Botany Worsted Mills.

The holding company also issued 100,000 shares of Class A stock with a par value of \$50 and 479,000 shares of common stock without par value. The Class A stock was sold by Blair and company at 46½ to 48 per share, and the proceeds were used to buy an interest in the two German groups, and also to make additional payments for the stock of the Botany Worsted Mills.

Of the common stock, 461,187 shares were given in part payment for Botany Worsted Mills stock, and 18,000 shares to hold options with the foreign companies. Thus a total of 479,187 common has been issued.

The Class A stock is a preferred stock in effect. It is to receive a minimum of \$4 per share per year, or 8 per cent, and to share with common up to a maximum of \$7, or 14 per cent per share per year.

Without further detailed information, it is difficult to know just what the inner meaning of this merger amounts to. From the facts available it would appear that it was probably the stockholders of the Botany Worsted Mills—a few large holders—who initiated the merger. They organized the holding company, put up their stock as security during the pre-

liminary financing—apparently about 34,000 shares of old Botany Mills stock. The financing brot them in \$15,000,000 in cash—\$10,000,000 from the bond issue, and \$5,000,000 from the sale of Class A stock. With this cash, they bought the Garfield Mills for an unknown sum, loaned some \$4,000,000 to the foreign companies and secured an option for their control, and paid an unknown but substantial balance to themselves for the surrender of their old stock to the new company. In addition, they distributed practically all the common stock of the new company to themselves—a total of 479,000 shares.

So while they went into the deal with 34,000 shares of Botany Worsted Mills, they came out with a new company purchased outright (Garfield), important foreign holdings, a few millions of cash, and 479,000 new shares in the holding company. If this deduction is in any way sound, it would appear that the 1924 merger was the usual story of reorganization whereby the accumulated surplus of a profitable operating company (in this case the Botany Worsted Mills) is made the subject for the cutting of a considerable melon, in cash, and a tremendous inflation in number of shares of common stock to a no par basis. Thus the ratio of return on said common can no longer be referred to a definite par value, and be criticized for its high index of profitability. From the facts and figures published by the corporation records of the Standard Statistics company, the above deduction is a legitimate one, and it devolves upon the holding com-

pany to submit the data to refute the deduction if it is in error.

Assets and Liabilities.

THE last reported balance sheet of the holding company is for June 1, 1925. This is a consolidated balance sheet covering the assets and liabilities of both the Botany and Garfield Mills.

Current assets are \$27,000,000 while current liabilities are only \$12,000,000—an excess of over two for one. Meanwhile surplus, or the total value of the no par common stock, is no less than \$23,809,000—or about \$49 a share.

THE profits of the Botany Worsted Mills are reported as averaging \$3,160,212 per year for the 7 years ended Dec. 31, 1923. On the basis of 34,000 shares in Botany Worsted Mills outstanding, this would mean an average per year of \$93 per share. If the shares were \$100 par, the rate of earnings would be 93 per cent. Five or six dollars a share on 479,000 no par value shares looks much better than 93 per cent on 34,000 shares of \$100 par value.

Since the merger, the new company has made substantial earnings, the not as great as the old Botany Mills company was averaging. Costs of reorganization, liquidating old claims, promoting foreign interests, are necessarily heavy to begin with, and it is undoubtedly the hope of the holding company to increase its showing of profit when these preliminary outlays are done with. But even with this expense the earnings for 1924 were \$2,000,000. This means that the earnings were nearly \$60 a share on the old 34,000 of Botany Mills stock.

The Negro and the Foreign Born

By B. BORISOFF.

THE "Chicago Defender," a Chicago Negro weekly newspaper, printed in one of its recent issues the following editorial which we reproduce in full:

OUR FOREIGN PETS

Chicago is in a quandary about its foreign population and has asked the assistance of the United States government in deporting so-called undesirable aliens from the country. This city has become overrun with Sicilians and gangsters from other countries who have carried on uninterrupted warfare among themselves, and who have run Chicago's murder list up to an alarming height. The city police appear unable to cope with them and are now crying for help.

All of which affords no small amount of gratification to our Race everywhere in the United States. We have watched how these foreigners have been welcomed upon our shores. We have been forced to accept Jim Crow service, insults in the courts, inferior jobs, and residential segregation, while foreigners have been given the best the country has to offer. Any foreigner, however poor and ignorant of American principles, receives more courteous service in American hotels and theaters than any person of our race.

We, as a race, are subjected to all sorts of injustices, even in Chicago, while the foreigner, who flouts our laws and who works for the destruction of our very government itself, is given every protection. Is it any wonder, then, that we smile when we see authorities of the city of Chicago seeking aid to handle a problem that they themselves created?

This editorial raises two important questions: First, what is the correct explanation of the country-wide drive against the "undesirable aliens?" The second, what should be the relation of the Negro toward the foreign-born workers as dictated by his racial conditions and his interests as a worker?

The Defender manifests total bankruptcy in dealing with these questions, pitiful lack of understanding, lack of broad vision, and superficiality. The Defender attempts no conscientious analysis of the problem. The Defender only repeats, parrot-like, the slanders of the white kept-press against the foreign-born, encourages prejudices, incites its readers against the foreign-born and indulges in patriotic red-baiting. The readers of the paper are presented with a distorted viewpoint and with a policy toward the foreign-born workers which is harmful to the interests of the Negro both from the racial as well as the working class viewpoint.

The problem of the foreign-born workers is not a Chicago police problem—as the Defender would make its readers believe. It is a national problem. It is also not a social problem of eliminating "criminal" alien elements as is the contention of the Defender. These charges of inferiority and criminality which are being hurled against the foreign-born are only a cloak to cover up the real aims of the anti-foreign-born agitation. But even confining the discussion to the question of social "inferiority," to the charges of "criminality" and other alleged undesirable social qualities that are made against the foreign-born one would expect a different attitude on the part of the Defender. To the ear of a Negro these charges sound suspiciously familiar. They are the same charges of "inferiority" and "criminality" as are usually hurled against the Negro, only in this case the word "Negro" is being replaced with the word "foreign-born." In fact, both of these charges come from the same source—from the agents of the white imperialist ruling class—its kept press and its "scientists."

When it is profitable for the white imperialists to incite the white workers against the Negroes they begin to clamor about the unusual number of

"Negro criminals" in the jails of the big cities. Now, when it is a question of arousing the masses against the foreign-born workers, the police receives orders to fill the jails with criminal foreigners, so as to justify the attack upon the foreign-born workers.

We admit, and the Defender will also admit, that under the present conditions, it is easier to fill the jails at will with Negroes or with foreign-born than with such "100 per cent Americans" as Mr. Crowe, Mr. Brennan, Mr. Hoffman, Mr. Small, or Mr. Coolidge, etc., etc. (the list is by no means exhausted), the real criminals and criminal agents of the white imperialist ruling class (the class of the Morgans—and the Rockefellers; of the Gays, Mellons and Du Ponts—the super criminals). These criminals were, time and again, exposed in their crimes and convicted by the verdict of the people. Their crimes range from outright stealing of public funds (Small's embezzlement, and Andy Mellon's tax law), buying and stealing elections (Brennan), stealing the natural resources (Tea Pot Dome) to

a complete enslavement of one section of the working class that would spell disaster to all workers. They would put tremendous obstacles to the efforts of organization of workers and their struggle for better conditions. The Defender does not present these facts to its readers. Yet they would furnish a correct explanation for the campaign of slander against the foreign-born: it is intended to mold "public opinion" in favor of the anti-foreign-born bills by inciting and prejudicing the masses of the native population against the "inferior," "criminal," "destructive" alien.

The economic interests of the foreign-born and of the Negro workers are identical. Both are on the lowest rung of the social ladder. It is entirely false on the part of the Defender and in contradiction to facts to represent the foreign-born workers as the privileged section of the population (calling them "our foreign pets," saying that they are given every protection, etc.). While the Defender tries to arouse the jealousy of the Negro workers, it is unable to present any facts which would prove this con-

ernment. It strikes at the foreigners with its anti-foreign-born bills. It strikes at the Negroes by perpetuating their political, social and economic enslavement, by not defending them against the ku klux klan. The Coolidge government bids for the support of the ku klux klan. The Defender backs the government in this policy.

The political interests of the Negro and of the foreign-born workers prove also identical. Both are fighting for elementary civil rights against the imperialist government and its supporters—the American fascists—the ku klux klan. The political policy of the Defender is harmful.

Summarizing our analysis of the two questions which we formulated at the beginning of this article, we can say:

From an economic viewpoint, the anti-foreign-born campaign and legislation are means employed by the ruling class in order to divide and weaken the workers and thus prevent their organization and effective struggle for better conditions, especially in the basic industries.

Politically the anti-foreign-born policies of the Coolidge regime is a bid for support of the most reactionary elements, of the American fascists—the ku klux klan.

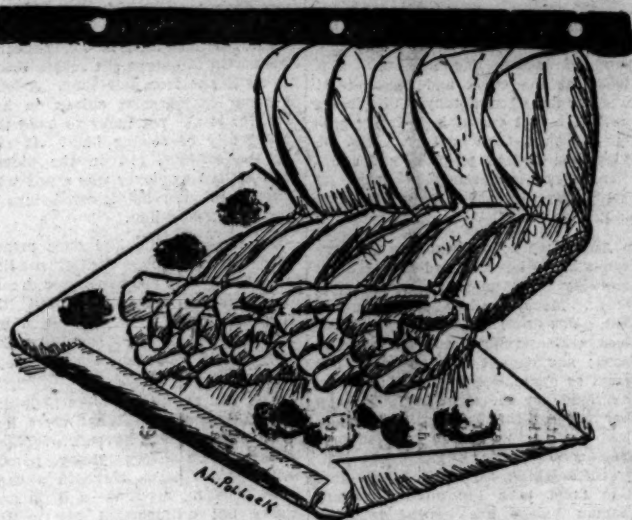
Both on the economic and on the political field the Negro and the foreign-born workers face the same enemy, their interests are identical, they are natural allies in a common fight.

We would not consider our analysis of the position taken by the Defender complete without attempting to answer one additional question: how to explain the bankruptcy of the Defender in the realm of racial policy? The explanation that suggests itself at the first glance is the orientation of the Defender. The Defender hopes to get a few concessions for the Negro from the white ruling imperialist class by submitting unquestionably to its rule and pledging its loyalty to it. It says in effect: "Look how loyal we are; we will support you against your enemies, the workers, both black and white, only throw us a few crumbs, abolish the most flagrant discrimination."

In this the Defender represents the sentiment of a section (perhaps a considerable) of the Negro petit-bourgeoisie. It is not peculiar to the Negro petit-bourgeoisie. In India, in China, in American colonies; in fact, in all parts of the world where the imperialist oppression extends over colonial peoples, we can observe how the native bourgeoisie is betraying the interests of the oppressed by siding with the oppressors. Another part of the native bourgeoisie (as was especially clearly shown in the recent struggles in China) at one time unites with the workers and peasants against the imperialist oppressor, while at another time it fights the workers (when the workers present their own demands for higher wages, lower hours, better working conditions). The experience of the struggle of the oppressed nationalities and races against imperialist oppression has proven that the only true, consistent and militant champion of national or racial freedom is the conscious and militant working class and not the bourgeoisie of the oppressed peoples. The working class being the most oppressed class in society, cannot free itself without abolishing all forms of oppression. This was proven by the historic experience of the Russian workers, who, having freed themselves from the yoke of czarism and capitalism, have also abolished all national or racial oppression.

There is the basic reason why the Defender (not being an expression of the historic aspiration of the Negro working class) could not be expected to be a consistent fighter for the interests of the race. But, unfortunately in the case of the Defender, one could hardly speak of any fight for the defense of the interests of the race; it is rather a complete submission to and the defense for the perpetuation of the most brutal imperialist power.

The road to freedom for the race lies in a joint struggle of the Negro and white workers against their common oppressor—the ruling, capitalist class.



There's a Fist Behind Every Finger Print.

Drawing by Al Pollock, Worker Correspondent.

robbing both the white and the Negro sections of the population of their civil rights (as in the South) or exploitation in the kingdoms of the steel and coal barons, outright murder (during strikes) to provoking war, killing, subjecting and oppressing colonial peoples (Morocco, China, etc., etc.). The interests of the race demand that the Defender devote its energy to the exposure of and fight against the imperialist oppressors of the Negro rather than to their defense and attacking the foreign-born workers. By doing so the Defender is actually fighting on the side of the enemies of the race.

The consistent policy of the ruling class is to keep the workers divided so as to better exploit them. It is not difficult to understand why the attack is centered against the foreign-born workers. In the basic industries (steel, coal mining, food, textiles) the foreign-born form the majority of the workers. The organization of the workers in these industries would be a terrific blow to the exploiters. They are determined to prevent this organization, no matter by what means. They have laid out a careful plan which, if it were successfully carried out, would place the foreign-born workers into exceptional conditions. Bills are before congress providing for a passport system, periodic registration, with special registration certificates for the foreign-born, threatening them with deportation for violation of the registration law and for other "criminal" offenses (which would easily include strike activities, resistance to anti-labor injunctions, etc.) and giving the president the authority to order the foreign-born workers from one part of the country to another, where, in his opinion, "national emergency" demands their labor. One could easily perceive that there are provisions for

tention. The working conditions of the foreign-born workers and the "protection" given them are illustrated by the textile workers' strike in Passaic (\$12-22 weekly wage, exhausting work, police brutalities, etc.). To incite the Negro workers against the foreign-born because in addition to these abuses they do not suffer from racial abuses from which the Negro worker is suffering from is sheer nonsense. The economic interests of the Negro and of the foreign-born worker are identical. They are natural allies in the fight for better working conditions, in the fight to compel the labor bureaucracy to organize the unorganized and to break down the racial discrimination in the trade unions.

Let us now turn to the political aspect of the foreign-born question. The patriotic defense by the Defender of "our" government against the "destructive alien" tends to hide the fact that the present government is a ku klux klan government, that it was and is supported by the ku klux klan, that it did nothing to secure to the Negro his political, social and economic rights as an American citizen. During the Coolidge regime ku klux klan outrages against the Negro became even bolder and more ferocious (witness the Camden and Osala affairs, etc.). The government remained silent and passive. Can any honest Negro call this government, which is steeped in the tears and blood of the Negro, "our" government? The Defender is intentionally or unintentionally blind to the political significance of the anti-foreign-born policies of the government. Yet it should have been easy for a Negro publication, especially to distinguish all of the earmarks of the ku klux klan in the anti-foreign bills of the Coolidge administration. The ku klux klan is both against the Negro and against the "foreigner." So is the Coolidge gov-